

## Judge defied by print union over day of action

A High Court order that print workers should not be called out on next Wednesday's day of action is to be defied by the National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel. The union's decision yesterday not to withdraw a "stay away from work" circular lays its executive open to contempt fines or imprisonment.

## Stage is set for new industrial battle

By Paul Routledge

The National Society of Operative Printers, Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) is to defy a High Court order that it should not call out its members on the TUC's day of action next Wednesday.

The 20 members of Natsopa's executive council, who were overwhelmingly in favour of the decision to defy the court, are to be asked to sign a declaration of support for the union's decision to defy the court.

The decision, which lays open the union's executive to contempt of court, is taken as all four newspaper unions decided not to appeal against the High Court ruling. The unions claim "the dice are already loaded against us" in the appeal court, which is presided over by Lord Denning.

The stage is thus set for another of the pitched legal and industrial battles reminiscent of the continuous conflict waged around the National Industrial Relations Court in the early 1970s when the last Conservative Government's Industrial Relations Act was in operation.

Two other print unions, the National Graphical Association (NGA) and the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat), decided to obey the injunction and are sending out a fresh circular withdrawing the original call for industrial action in protest at the Cabinet's employment and economic policies.

But Mr William Keys, Sogat general secretary and a prominent member of the TUC General Council, said: "I would be very surprised if any May 14 papers are printed. Our members have the same feeling of frustration that we had with this Government, and I feel the majority will take the day off in response to the TUC call."

Natsopa's refusal to withdraw the circular as ordered by the High Court is likely to mean that most white collar staff and semi-skilled workers crucial to newspaper production will not work in Fleet Street on the morning of May 14 or in London evening newspapers that should have been printed on the day of action itself. In any event, publication would be impossible because the electricians have decided to strike.

The withdrawal of the strike support circulars by other unions is confined to the Daily Express, publishers of the Daily Express, the Daily Star and the London Evening Standard, in other offices they will stand.

Both Sogat and the NGA complied reluctantly to the order with a statement backing the day of action and its political purpose. Mr Justice Griffiths had called the stoppage a political strike that had no protection in law.

The offending Natsopa circular, dated April 10, said that the union's executive had pledged support for the protest and added: "On this day, the combined forces of the whole of

organized labor must challenge the Government's reactionary policy, which is intended to place the trade union movement in the situation that existed prior to the Trade Union Act of 1927.

The Government's attacks upon social services and public expenditure take us back to the 30s, but their employment bill is even more devastating in its attacks on trade union rights.

"Therefore members are asked to coordinate their activities with fellow trade unionists and their local trades council and to demonstrate in every way possible that the proposed legislation will not work, just as the legislation enacted in 1971 did not work."

To this end, the executive council strongly recommend and urge that members should not appeal against the High Court ruling. The union's body "determined to resist the present reactionary attacks on the hard-won rights of the British trade union movement. Thus it is anticipated that our members will not be available for work for the production of publication dated May 14."

The circular goes on to say that any Natsopa members penalized by an employer for supporting the day of action will receive the union's full support, and that backing is understood to have weighed strongly in the minds of some executive members. To withdraw the circular, it was argued, would remove union support for print workers who might be victimized for participating in the protest.

The national council of the NGA, which is fighting a costly wage battle with provincial newspaper and general printing employers, voted to abide by the injunction. It is entirely for the individual member to decide the part he or she plays in the day of action.

"This has always been the position. We reiterate our opposition to the Government's economic and industrial policies and hope the TUC progress will be an outstanding success."

Mr Keys said: "We have never made any secret that we are in violent opposition to the policies of this Government, which are not only anti-working class but anti-union. In the short year they have been in office, we have seen inflation double and thousands of our members put out of work. We cannot sit back and not protest."

Transport doubts: Although there were some signs yesterday that many railwaymen and busmen may ignore the call not to work next Wednesday, transport authorities could only guess at what might happen (a Staff Reporter writes).

At a meeting yesterday at Waterloo, London, 427 of the 600 British Rail staff voted to carry on working. But station staff were included in the ballot and the running of trains depends on drivers, guards and signallers.

The response of bus crews is another unknown factor. One or two London garages were reported yesterday to have had voted against stopping work.

Leading article, page 15

## Denning 'test' is criticized by Mr. Foot

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

Although Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, depurizing for the Prime Minister in the Commons yesterday, was non-committal, it was clear last night that a number of ministers agree with *The Times* leader, published yesterday, criticizing the judgment given by Lord Denning in the Court of Appeal in the British Steel action against Granada Television.

Mr Michael Foot, deputy leader of the Labour Party, put it to Mr Whitelaw that the judgment could involve a serious infringement of the freedom of the press.

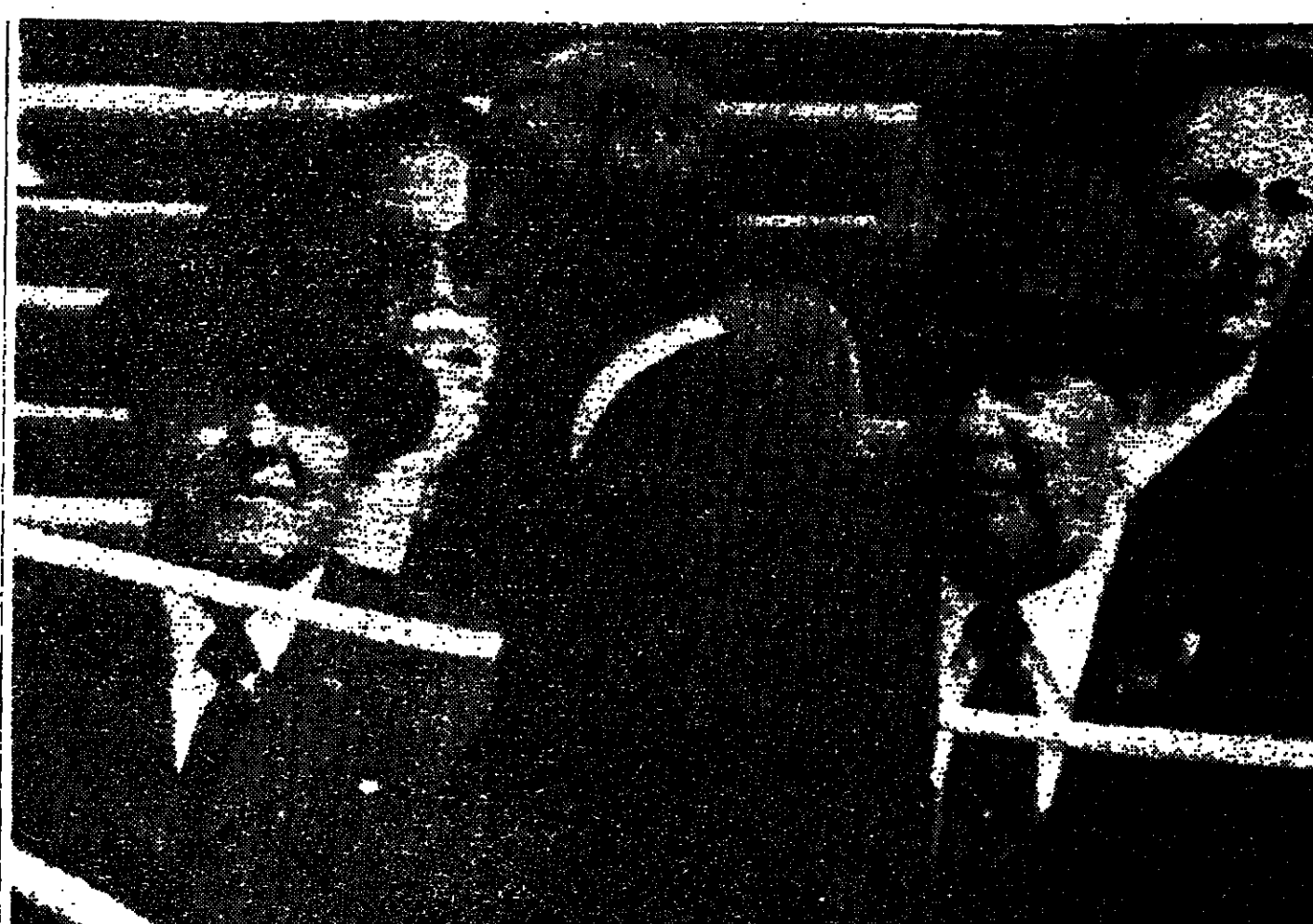
The court decision was that Granada Television must disclose the source of confidential BSC documents which formed the basis of a programme broadcast during the steel strike, called *The Steel Papers*. It argued that the corporation's trustees were not just the result of low productivity but also poor management, and that "back-door" government intervention had prolonged the strike.

Mr Foot asked the Home Secretary whether Lord Denning's judgment were upheld, which he thought would be a "rare" case. The Government would review the law and bring forward proposals which would forbid any such infringements of the freedom of the press.

Mr Whitelaw said he did not want to comment on matters which were subject to the due process of law.

Later it was clear that some ministers were worried about the implications of the case. One said the case would be a "journalist's nightmare".

Continued on page 2, Col 8



Vice-President Walter Mondale walks past President Brezhnev and Mr. Gromyko during the funeral.

## World leaders pay final homage to Tito

From Desso Trevisan  
Belgrade, May 8

President Tito was buried today in a plain, white marble tomb, amid the flowers he had planted in the wooded grounds of his private residence on Belgrade's Dedinje Hills. In accordance with his wishes there is a simple inscription

on the tomb bearing nothing more than his name and the year of birth and death.

Today's funeral ceremony was characterized by simplicity. It lasted four hours and was attended by the largest-ever gathering of foreign statesmen.

The presence of the heads of state or prime ministers of 127 countries, as well as 47 foreign ministers, made the funeral a kind of symbolic tribute to the man who from a wartime resistance leader became an internationally recognized statesman respected by East, West, and the non-aligned world.

Hundreds of thousands of people stood in silence waiting for President Tito's last journey to begin. Foreign guests gathered

in front of the Federal Assembly, where Tito was lying in state.

Among the mourners were President Brezhnev, Chairman Hua, the Duke of Edinburgh, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, Mr Raymond Barre, Herr Helmut Schmidt, and other West European leaders.

The Soviet block was represented by top party leaders, while the Third World statesmen included Mrs Indira Gandhi, and President Zia ul-Haq. King Hussein and President Assad were also there to pay their homage.

As the clock struck 12 the coffin was carried from the Federal Assembly to a gun carriage.

Continued on page 8, col 7

## Iran sanctions Bill to exclude bank services and existing contracts

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

The Government's enabling Bill to permit economic sanctions against Iran in explicit retaliation for "breaches of international law" in the detention of the American hostages excludes banking and financial services and existing contracts.

What ministers yesterday were describing as the minimum response to the United States appeal for allied solidarity is, as the *Times* (Temple) early Powers Bill, being introduced through both Houses of Parliament next week in order to be in force by the May 17 meeting of EEC foreign ministers.

At that meeting the EEC ministers will decide the steps to take against Iran, and only after that will any sanctions order be put into effect. Britain's exports to Iran have been recovering after the post-revolutionary slump, and are running at about £30m a month.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, in a BBC radio interview yesterday, admitted the sanctions were "more a political gesture, more frankly". He added "the only way to get the hostages released is by intense diplomatic activity", and he is understood to have dismissed a report that he had been told

President Carter was preparing a fresh attempt to rescue the hostages.

Ministers hope and believe that the sanctions being taken by the allies will restrain Iran from taking further military action. As Lord Carrington put it yesterday: "When your friends are in trouble you have got to support them."

The Bill is causing political controversy in both main parties, with 70 to 80 Labour MPs reckoned likely to vote against at the end of two days' debate on Tuesday. Several Conservatives who objected yesterday—Mr Alan Clark (Plymouth, Sutton) calling it a "charade"—are expected to abstain. The Bill, however, is assured of a passage; on the Labour side there is a free vote, but on the Government side a two-line whip will be in force, meaning that MPs must be paired in order to be absent.

After publication, yesterday, ministers were at pains to explain that the new Bill must be seen as complementary to existing legislation, namely the wartime Import Export and Customs Powers (Defence) Act of 1939. Under the latter, ministers already had the power to interrupt existing contracts with Iran, although they conceded it was unlikely that they would do so. As for the exclu-

sion of banking and financial services it was insisted that voluntary and confidential arrangements seemed to be working and ought not to be disturbed.

Where the new Bill is effective is in filling in holes that will now enable the Government to meet the requirements of the original United Nations sanctions resolution which, after the Soviet veto, the allies have agreed to implement individually.

So, shipment in British vessels, by sea or air, of foreign goods to Iran can now be prohibited; so can service contracts and merchanting arrangements. None of these were covered by the 1939 Act. Likewise, items not covered in the UN resolution will still be permitted, such as food and medical supplies to Iran, and the import of oil from Iran.

The Cabinet has been concerned to draw the best balance between commercial interests and the overriding concern, as senior ministers believe, of preserving the Western alliance.

Orders in Council would be required to implement any specific sanctions decided. They would come into force upon being laid, but would require Commons assent to continue beyond 28 days.

Leading article, page 15



Mrs Parsa: Minister under the Shah's regime

## Iran woman politician is executed

From Tony Allaway  
Tehran, May 8

Mrs Farokhrou Parsa, a former Minister of Education during the Shah's rule, has been executed. Tehran's Central Revolutionary Court announced today. She is believed to be the first woman to die for political offences since the revolution.

Mrs Parsa, who was a minister from 1968 to 1974 in the Government of Mr Amir Abbas Hoveyda, since executed, faced a firing squad this morning.

The morning press hinted at this today by reporting that her sentence had not been decided by the court, although the death sentence was originally announced two days ago.

This and other factors raise the possibility that the revolutionary courts are being used in a new struggle among the various power centres in the country. Seven men put before a firing squad earlier this week, in a sudden new rash of executions, have been identified as members of the much-hated Bahai religious sect.

In the past such sudden and controversial upsurges of activity in the courts has invariably presaged a power struggle, usually involving key religious personalities.

According to the official Parsa news agency, Mrs Parsa was convicted of plundering public property, spreading prostitution through the Education Ministry, cooperating with the Shah's secret police, expelling revolutionary teachers, and making education dependent on imperialist culture.

Mrs Parsa, aged 62, was the first woman to enter the Iranian Parliament and the first woman minister under the Shah. When she was arrested in February her husband, a retired brigadier general, was also held but there is no news of his fate.

Executed alongside Mrs Parsa this morning was another woman, Fatemeh Sadeqi, on charges of spreading prostitution, and Ali Shajal, charged with trafficking in heroin and opium.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was attacked by an Iranian official today for his expression of concern over the murder of an Iranian Christian in Tehran.

"The concern Mr Canterbury (sic) showed with such speed smells of the same humanitarianism of Carter", Mr Mousavi Garmarudi, the cultural and press adviser to the Iranian President, said.

He was replying in an interview to comments by the Archbishop following the murder on Tuesday of Mr Bahram Deghani-Tafti, aged 24, the son of the Anglican Bishop of the Middle East.

Envoys return, Iran poll, page 8

## Siege man remanded in custody

By Stewart Tindler

A Khudastani dock worker was remanded in custody at Horseferry Road magistrates' court yesterday charged with murder and other offences in the Iranian Embassy siege.

There was strict security round the court when Mr Fawzi Sadavi Nejad, aged 23, appeared in court for less than five minutes before being remanded until next Thursday.

Mr Nejad is charged with conspiracy with Mr Salim Towfigh and others now dead to murder Dr Abdul Fazi Ezzati, Mr Ahmed Dagher and Dr Gholam-Ali Afrouz, the Iranian Charge d'Affaires.

He is charged with the murder of Mr Abbas Labasani, the embassy press attaché, and Mr Ali Akbar Samadizadeh, a student who worked part-time at the embassy, and with the assault and unlawful imprisonment of Police Constable Trevor Lock.

Mr Nejad stood in court flanked by a police guard and an interpreter.

Commander Peter Duffy, head of Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad, objected to bail and told Mr Edmund MacDermott, the magistrate, that if Mr Nejad was released he could give no guarantee for his safety.

SAS alert, page 3

## Tyndall Income Fund now offers you 11.53%\*

from a portfolio of major equities

A yield of 11.53%\* from a portfolio of leading equities is especially attractive now that tax on income has been reduced and most investors no longer pay investment income surcharge.

Furthermore, this high return comes from Tyndall Income Fund, one of Britain's biggest and longest-established unit trusts. The income is paid quarterly: in February, May, August and November.

Because the investment is in leading UK shares there are good prospects of increasing capital values as well as further rises in income. Over the last 10 years the net income distributions have increased by more than 164%.

You can invest from £1500 upwards and the initial charge is low—only 2%. If you hold UK shares you can exchange them for an investment in the Trust on advantageous terms.

For further information please send off the coupon below or telephone Bristol (0272) 32241, London 01-242 9367 or Edinburgh (031) 225 1168.

\*Estimated gross commission; held on April 30th

## Tyndall Income Fund

Tyndall Managers Ltd., 18 Canynge Rd., Bristol BS99 7UA.

Registered in England. Please send me full details of:

☐ Tyndall Income Fund ☐ Tyndall Share Exchange

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## UN fears more Israel raids into Lebanon

United Nations peacekeeping forces in Lebanon fear that Israel is preparing to make more raids after Wednesday's commando raid on the coastal town of Beirut, in which five guerrillas were killed. Concentrations of Israeli troops carrying buses have been reported near the frontier. Israeli military leaders said the landings were only part of a continuing series of attacks on the Palestinian guerrillas.

Page 8

## Greek leader elected

Mr George Rallis, the Greek Foreign Minister, has been elected leader of the New Democracy Party in succession to Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the country's new President. He is expected to be appointed Prime Minister and asked to form a new government.

Page 9

## Opera staff defect

Five members of one of East Germany's main opera companies defected, in three separate incidents, to the West during a tour in West Germany. The identities of the defectors, a woman and four men, have been withheld for security reasons.

Page 8

## Fire bomb found at Cardiff Tory club

Police started a big hunt after a fire bomb was found outside the premises of a Conservative Party club in Cardiff. It had only partially ignited and caused little damage. Conservative Party offices have previously been targets for Welsh extremist groups.

Page 4

## Home loans warning

Nigel Lawson, financial secretary to the Treasury, said that a shift to more competitive interest rates by building societies would mean higher house prices and the risk of higher interest rates throughout the economy. Any such move might jeopardize the societies' financial privileges.

Page 19

## TUC attacks secrecy

A right for individuals to inspect any Special Branch file kept on them and abolition of the 30-year secrecy rule on official papers are being urged by the TUC.

Page 3

## Offer to print union

General printing employers showed weakening resolve in their eight-week dispute with the National Graphical Association by offering to end the associate lockout of the union's members. The offer was rejected.

Page 2

## Civil Service clash 'could bring crisis'

A big confrontation, posing a considerable constitutional crisis, "is not too far away" between increasingly militant Civil Service unions and the Government, Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, predicts in a paper prepared privately for a Fabian Society study group. The service's industrial relations system "requires radical overhaul if it is not to break down altogether", he said.

Page 4

Fire report: Woolworth store blaze in Manchester last year likely to lead to big changes in furniture and plastics industries.

Page 4

Peach inquest: No weapon from police lockers could have caused death of teacher in Southall riot, jury told.

Page 6

Oman: A 10-page Special Report on the sultanate and its role as guardian of the Strait of Hormuz.

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 25-26; Appointments, 17, 20, 26; Car buyers guide, 25

Home News	24, 6	Bridge	15	Law Report	10	Sport	12, 13
European News	7	Business	18-25	Letters	15, 22	TV & Radio	27
Overseas News	8-10	Court	16	Obituary	25	Theatre, etc.	10, 11
Appointments	20	Crossword	20	Obituary	16	25 Years Ago	10
Archaeology	16	Diary	14	Parliament	6	Weather	26
Arts	11	Engagements	16	Sale Room	16	Wills	16
Book review	11	Features	14, 17	Science	16		

Leader page, 15  
Letters: On defence, from Marshal of the Air Force Sir Sir Cameron; on May Day and Labour, from Lord Stewart of Fulham, CH; on Cyprus, from Mrs Diana Spearman

Leading articles: May 14; Greece; Iran Features, pages 14, 17

Confusion over US orders, page 19

David Robinson, reviewing new films in London, finds little magic in the modern movie of the courtroom; John Haggard interviews Mark Elder and Joachim Herz, conductor and producer of tomorrow's *Fuochi* at the Coliseum; Nicholas Wapshott reviews Truffaut's *The Films in My Life* Sport, pages 12 and 13

Football: Arsenal's team for Wembley and a detailed analysis of the clubs in the FA Cup final; Cricket: centuries by Botham and Javed Miandad

Obituary, page 16  
St. Laurence Lindo: Professor William

Business News, pages 18-25  
Stock markets: Gilt-edged hopes of a cut in MLR were dashed. Equities followed although oil drew some support. The FT index fell 2.7 to 436.7.

Business features: Roman Elsenstein on the controversy over the bank liquidity proposals:

Home News	24, 6	Bridge	15	Law Report	10	Sport	12, 13
European News	7	Business	18-25	Letters	15, 22	TV & Radio	27
Overseas News	8-10	Court	16	Obituary	25	Theatre, etc.	10, 11
Appointments	20	Crossword	20	Obituary	16	25 Years Ago	10
Archaeology	16	Diary	14	Parliament	6	Weather	26
Arts	11	Engagements	16	Sale Room	16	Wills	16
Book review	11	Features	14, 17	Science	16		



## HOME NEWS

## Print employers offer to end national lockout of union

By David Felton

Labour Reporter

Signs appeared of weakening resolve among printing employers last night, when general printing companies offered to lift their national lockout of members of the National Graphical Association (NGA). The offer, described by the British Printing Industries Federation as "an olive branch", was rejected out of hand by the NGA. In another move last night, it was understood that secret negotiations were being held between the union and the Newspaper Society (NS), which represents provincial newspaper publishers. Neither side would confirm that talks were taking place.

The decision by the 120-member BPIF council yesterday to end the two-week lockout was conditional on NGA members returning to normal working on Monday. They would be paid, for the time being, the £12.79 a week increase which was rejected by the union when negotiations broke down more than three weeks ago.

There has been increasing evidence that general printing companies are agreeing to the NGA's demands for the introduction of a 37½-hour week during the next year, a minimum £7.5 a week basic wage, and £80 a week minimum earnings.

The union claimed last night that about 24,000 of its 60,000 provincial members were back at work under those terms.

The BPIF disputes that figure, but a spokesman said that about 150 companies had been suspended from membership after agreeing to the NGA's terms.

An NGA official said last night: "We think the tide is going our way and we have instructed our members not to return to work on the BPIF's terms. We are determined to see this dispute out."

The union will continue taking action against national

newspapers. The Daily Mail and Financial Times did not appear yesterday after NGA members had walked out, although the Financial Times overseas edition, printed in Frankfurt, was not affected.

The union said last night that the News of the World and The Sun could be exempted from action because their parent company's provincial newspapers in Worcester were about to agree to the union's demands.

Negotiations are to take place today at the Barrow Newsprint Group in Worcester, which publishes the Worcester Evening News and weekly papers. It was understood that NGA members employed by the company had gone back to work.

The BPIF and the Newspaper Society have been acting jointly in the eight week dispute, but there appeared to be a division between them yesterday when NS representatives refused to attend the BPIF council meeting, as they have done during the dispute.

Race cards end: Weatherby Woolloough, the firm that publishes the racing programme, is closing its printing operation because of the NGA dispute.

The company's 37 NGA members have been served redundancy notices and will finish work on June 6 (our Kettering Correspondent writes).

The company will concentrate on building up its bookbinding business. Mr Harry Lott, the chairman of the firm based in Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, said yesterday: "We are fed up with having to explain to customers about delayed orders."

Packaging company affected: Mardon Packaging, the BAT Industries subsidiary, which is the second largest packaging company in the United Kingdom, said yesterday it was in danger through the NGA dispute of losing substantial amounts of its printed packaging business to overseas competitors (Our Business News Staff writes).

## Labour link move by Civil Service union

By Our Labour Staff

The largest Civil Service union will be asked at its annual conference next week to affiliate to the Labour Party, a move that is certain to meet with strong opposition from some sections of the membership.

The 230,000-strong Civil and Public Services Association, which has suffered battles between its left and right wings in the past, was affiliated to the Labour Party in the 1920s but later disaffiliated.

A total of 11 motions calling for affiliation are on the agenda for the conference at Southampton, but the chosen composite motion urges affiliation because it would "be in the best interests" of the members.

The motion recognises the statutory right of members to contract out of affiliation and urges the union executive to mount a campaign in favour of affiliation.

A ballot of the membership, will have to be held on affiliation, but the motion has the backing of the executive and one of its strongest supporters will be Mr Kenneth Thomas, union general secretary.

Mr Thomas said yesterday: "I cannot think of a better time than this for us to argue the case for affiliation."

The Government's policy of reducing public expenditure and, particularly, of cutting the size of the Civil Service, had created a climate in which it would be to the union's advantage to affiliate.

Civil Service unions have traditionally had no political affiliations in recent years, and at one stage were barred from such links by Act of Parliament, but this was later repealed.

It is widely expected that because of a new voting system adopted by the association this year the leadership will show a swing to the right when the election results are announced on Monday.

Reading for crisis, page 4

## Government pillage of social services 'biggest since the 1930s' TUC attacks the Tory 'Scrooge's Charter'

By Pat Healy

The trade union movement

yesterday joined in attacking the Government for "savage cuts" in social security.

The TUC said that the cuts amounted to a "Scrooge's Charter" and Mr Jack Jones, former general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, announced a campaign to fight for pensioners' rights.

Mr Norman Willis, deputy general secretary of the TUC, said that the cuts embodied in the two Bills going through Parliament were one of the many factors that had led to the call for a day of action on May 14.

Mean-minded cuts affecting the weak in society, such as the

decision by some local authorities to charge the disabled £1 for parking concessions, should not be allowed to happen without comment.

"This Government's record of pillage of the social security system amounts to the biggest attack since the 1930s", Mr Willis said.

He was launching the latest leaflet in the TUC's campaign for economic and social advance. It points out that 70 per cent of all social security benefits go to the elderly and to children, while the unemployed get only 8 per cent.

The TUC, it says, wants a better national insurance system, with less dependence on means tests, improvements in the industrial injuries

scheme and higher child benefits.

"It took over three centuries to get rid of the Poor Laws and to introduce a universal system of state insurance benefits as of right", Mr Willis said. But in one year of office Mr Patrick Jenkin and his colleagues at the Department of Health and Social Security "have engineered an unprecedented demolition of much of the national insurance scheme".

Mr Willis condemned particularly the Government's decision to end the link with earnings for increases in pensions, which was an important issue leading to the new pensioners' campaign.

The British Pensioners and Trade Union Action Associa-

tion, meeting with other pensioners' organizations in London yesterday, decided to form a London Joint Council of Senior Citizens, to organize against cuts affecting the retired.

Mr Jones, president of the association, said that the new body would be writing to the Prime Minister urging an interim increase in pensions, as it was clear that the rise due in November would not protect pensioners against inflation.

He accused the Government of cruelty in failing to protect pensioners from inflation and for delaying their next increase in pensions by two weeks. The association would strongly oppose closures of old people's homes and hospital wards, and reductions of home helps.

## Ministers are worried at Denning ruling

Continued from page 1

stand in defence of his source and who was prepared, if necessary, to go to prison to defend his professional code.

Mr Foot, interviewed in the BBC radio programme, *The World at One*, said he backed *The Times* leader which said that Lord Denning had come down on the wrong side, the employer had acted properly and responsibly.

"I do not believe it is the proper function of judges to create new tests in that way," Mr Foot said. He confessed that he took some comic satisfaction from reading *The Times* view that "the courts are far from being the best judges of what is responsible journalism."

Mr Foot said he agreed with that, just as he agreed, though he seemed doubtful if *The Times* would go along with him, that the courts were not the best judges of what was responsible journalism.

Perhaps those in the journalism world who understand some of the aggravations which have been suffered by journalists who have believed to be the law of the land passed by Parliament, alter by the decisions of a court.

Mr Foot said Lord Denning's judgments had been going down like nine pins when they were taken to a higher court, but this one stood it would amount to a serious infringement of freedom of the press.

He agreed with *The Times* that it would be right for a journalist to refuse to obey court order where, in a case like this, Granada Television or a newspaper had been acting in the public interest. In the instant case, the Government was in fact intervening in the dispute.

## Flood relief plan 'threat to wildlife'

By Christopher Warman

Local Government Correspondent

A river flood barrier scheme to prevent tidal surges up the Yare in Norfolk, could endanger rare plants, dragonflies and birds, a report commissioned by the Broads Authority says.

The lowering of the water table would cause large changes in the marsh dykes, which would have "a significant impact on the national status of three species of dragonfly and could lead to the extinction of one of them", the report maintains.

The report was prepared by Environmental Resource Management Ltd, East Anglia University, and Trans Econ Ltd. It suggests that an environmental safeguarding plan is essential to protect Broadland area of ecological importance and landscape amenity.

## Government yields to call for MacGregor debate

By Fred Emery

Political Editor

The Government has yielded to the opposition demand for a debate on the £1.8m "transfer fee" in the appointment of Mr Ian MacGregor as chairman of the British Steel Corporation.

It will take place next Thursday on a motion for the adjournment, which will preclude any possibility of amendments. The debate will be followed by another raising the borrowing limit of the BSC.

Ministers yesterday discouraged any expectations that the Government would provide the Commons with documentary background information to the deal between Lazard Freres,

the New York merchant bank (of which Mr MacGregor is a limited partner) and Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry. It was said that the debate would make everyone the wiser.

Mr MacGregor, a Scottish-born American, will not, however, require a work permit. In a written parliamentary answer yesterday to his inquiry Mr John Gatt, Labour MP for Islington, Central, was told that Mr MacGregor was still in the process of being interviewed by the Department of Employment's knowledge; in the unlikely event that a permit might be required, Mr MacGregor would fulfil the skill criteria necessary, the reply said.

## Ministry to lose 400 jobs

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

About 400 jobs will be lost in the latest cuts at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Mr Peter Walker, the minister, said yesterday. About £4m year will be saved.

"I think it is impossible to say that there will be no redundancies," he said. "The objective will be to avoid redundancies."

The cuts will be made in down-grading several regional and divisional offices of the ministry in the coming year.

Mr Walker said that the 10 jobs would be administratively and services to farmers would not be impaired. Staff at the ministry had declined from a total of 16,000 to 13,600 in the past nine years.

## Howe warning on cost of 'childish' day of action

From Michael Hatfield

Perth

Trade unionists were told of the damage they could cause by their "childish" day of action next week by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the Scottish Conservatives' annual conference in Perth yesterday.

"I have seen it estimated that if every trade unionist struck—and of course that will not happen—production loss would be enough to build seven major hospitals or 40,000 kidney machines," he said. "Is it not time trade union leaders called off their foolish plans before they do more damage?"

Sir Geoffrey came to the opening day of the conference expecting criticism of his poli-

cies from the left wing but to his self-confessed surprise it came from the right. The thrust of their argument from the floor was that the Government was not going far enough in its economic strategy.

The Chancellor countered their complaints by saying that for the first time since the war the Government was planning a year-by-year reduction of public spending.

In what was a Jackdust day at the conference, Sir Geoffrey welcomed the support for the Government policies contained in a resolution, but he said that politicians could do only so much in propagating those policies.

The Government's overriding aim was to see Britain occupy its rightful place in the league

table of prosperity, he said. That could be done only by creating the right conditions for men and women to fulfil themselves as individuals, and not by concentrating all initiative in Whitehall.

The greatest care had been taken in selecting the right areas for expenditure cuts. Spending on health was planned to rise this year, in exactly the way Labour had intended; education spending was being trimmed, in line with the sharp reduction foreseen in school rolls; and the real value of pensions was being maintained.

Sir Geoffrey said that expenditure on priority public services was still going ahead, including big improvements in the Scottish trunk road system

and increased subsidies for the ferry services.

Earlier, the conference had approved a resolution calling on the Government to suspend recruitment to local authorities, health authorities and quangos.

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said that a freeze was an "indiscriminate weapon", but called on Scottish local authorities to follow his example in reducing staff.

Mr Younger said that he had reduced the Scottish Office staff by more than 4 per cent in one year and "surely local government can do the same". That would mean a cut of about 15,000 in local authority staff in Scotland, a challenge that is unlikely to be taken up, as most authorities are Labour-controlled.

Old and new Post Office uniforms: A postman in the style of 1865 riding a Victorian "hen and chicken" cycle and the new lightweight outfits for warm weather.

## Sale of council houses could help against cuts

By John Young

Planning Reporter

Significant support for the Government's policy of offering council houses for sale to tenants came yesterday from the authoritative and politically independent Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy.

In evidence to the Commons Select Committee on the Environment, it made clear that it was concerned solely with the financial, and not with the political and social implications. It also expressed several reservations on the "right to buy" proposals in the Housing Bill.

The institute criticized the Government's failure to distinguish between capital and

revenue gains from sales. It emphasized that, while immediate advantages appeared to be considerable, the long-term implications were so conjectural as to be speculative.

None the less, its calculations will strengthen the view that local authorities can go a long way in alleviating the effects of the latest cuts in public expenditure.

It takes as examples three hypothetical dwellings, two outside London dating from 1924 and 1972 and a third in the outer London area, also built in 1972. It estimates that the net revenue advantage from their sale in the first year will amount to £290, £230 and £1,080 respectively.

## World musicians back action against BBC

By Our Arts Reporter

The International Federation of Musicians has condemned the BBC's proposals to disband five orchestras. Its congress in Geneva also decided that if British musicians were on strike from June 1, member unions would be asked to prevent as far as possible direct or indirect broadcasting by the BBC of performances by their members.

The congress, which represented the musicians of 23 countries, said that the BBC's proposals betrayed all that the corporation had represented in broadcasting with regard to music and if implemented would lower it in the estimation of the music profession of the world.

It added: "Congress calls upon the BBC to abandon its proposals and to resume the honourable place that it has occupied in the creation of broadcast music."

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

## Weather forecast and recordings



Today  
Sun rises: 5.18 am  
Moon rises: 3.15 am  
Sun sets: 8.37 pm  
Moon sets: 1.56 pm

New moon: May 14  
Lighting up: 9.7 pm to 4.47 am  
High Water: London Bridge, 9.25 am, 6.1m; 9.49 pm, 6.0mm, Avonmouth, 2.24 am, 10.6m; 3.4 pm, 10.6m; Dover, 6.47 am, 5.5m; 7.21 am, 6.1m; 9.49 pm, 6.0 m. Avonmouth, 1.53 pm, 6.1m. Liverpool, 6.57 am, 7.5m; 2.4 pm, 7.8m; 1.1 pm, 3.280m

An anticyclone will be stationary over the North Sea. A weak trough of low pressure will affect NW areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, Lake District, NW, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow: Dry, sunny periods, more cloud in afternoon; wind S, light to moderate; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

East Anglia, Central S, SE, E England, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny intervals; wind E to SE, light to moderate; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

SW England, Wales: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, but patchy cloud in W; wind S, light to moderate; max temp 12° to 15°C (54° to 59°F).

Ireland: Becoming generally cloudy with slight rain; wind S, fresh, locally strong; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

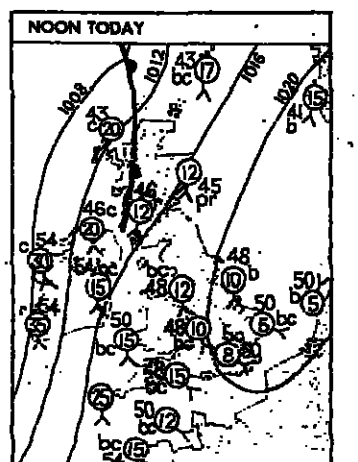
Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Becoming warmer, with rain spreading to many N and W areas. Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable, mainly SE, light sea smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate, increasing to strong; sea slight, becoming rough.

Yesterday  
London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity 7 pm, 48 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 1.2 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm 1,016.9 millibars, rising, 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: C, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

Aberdeen: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Birmingham: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Bristol: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Cardiff: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Edinburgh: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Exeter: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Glasgow: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Hull: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Ipswich: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Leeds: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Liverpool: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. London: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Manchester: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Newcastle: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Nottingham: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Oxford: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Perth: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Plymouth: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Reading: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Southampton: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Swansea: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Tyneside: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Wakefield: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Worcester: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. York: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20.



Today  
Sun rises: 5.18 am  
Moon rises: 3.15 am  
Sun sets: 8.37 pm  
Moon sets: 1.56 pm

New moon: May 14  
Lighting up: 9.7 pm to 4.47 am  
High Water: London Bridge, 9.25 am, 6.1m; 9.49 pm, 6.0mm, Avonmouth, 2.24 am, 10.6m; 3.4 pm, 10.6m; Dover, 6.47 am, 5.5m; 7.21 am, 6.1m; 9.49 pm, 6.0 m. Avonmouth, 1.53 pm, 6.1m. Liverpool, 6.57 am, 7.5m; 2.4 pm, 7.8m; 1.1 pm, 3.280m

An anticyclone will be stationary over the North Sea. A weak trough of low pressure will affect NW areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight: London, Midlands, Lake District, NW, Central N, NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow: Dry, sunny periods, more cloud in afternoon; wind S, light to moderate; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

East Anglia, Central S, SE, E England, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny intervals; wind E to SE, light to moderate; max temp 12° to 14°C (54° to 57°F).

SW England, Wales: Mostly dry, sunny intervals, but patchy cloud in W; wind S, light to moderate; max temp 12° to 15°C (54° to 59°F).

Ireland: Becoming generally cloudy with slight rain; wind S, fresh, locally strong; max temp 10° to 12°C (50° to 54°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Becoming warmer, with rain spreading to many N and W areas. Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind variable, mainly SE, light sea smooth.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S, moderate, increasing to strong; sea slight, becoming rough.

Yesterday  
London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 11°C (52°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 5°C (41°F). Humidity 7 pm, 48 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 1.2 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm 1,016.9 millibars, rising, 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: C, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

Aberdeen: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Birmingham: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Bristol: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Cardiff: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Edinburgh: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Exeter: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Glasgow: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Hull: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Ipswich: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Leeds: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Liverpool: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. London: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Manchester: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Newcastle: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Nottingham: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Oxford: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Perth: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Plymouth: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Reading: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Southampton: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Swansea: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Tyneside: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Wakefield: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. Worcester: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20. York: C 20, f 20, r 20, s 20, th 20.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

BBC musicians are holding a ballot to decide whether to strike from June 1 if the decision to disband the orchestras is not withdrawn. The result will be known by the end of next week and is expected to show a big majority in favour of a strike.

# For people who have no time for lawns.

Lawn 'Plus' is the speedy way to weed your lawn—and feed your lawn—simultaneously.

One application kills white clover, daisies, plantains and most other lawn weeds.

It also contains essential plant foods which add strength and colour, such as nitrogen, phosphates, potash, iron and magnesium.</



## HOME NEWS

## TUC backs person's right to see his police file and seeks reduction in government secrecy

By Donald Macintyre

A right for individuals to inspect any Special Branch files kept on them, sweeping changes in procedures for classifying government documents, and abolition of the 30-year rule on official papers are being sought by the TUC.

The proposals are contained in a TUC document sent to Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, pressing the Government for a Freedom of Information Act as an essential first step to changing "the national habit of secrecy... ingrained in the British Government and British institutions".

Whitehall papers classified as "restricted" or "confidential" should be automatically declassified after five years and "secret" or "top secret" information should be declassified after 10 years, the TUC says.

The TUC Congress in 1977 demanded the repeal of the Official Secrets Act and the introduction of a Freedom of Information Act, but the new submission, drawn up last

month, follows a detailed review of policy on official information in the light of that policy.

It argues: "The health of a democracy can be measured by the existence of an informed and active citizenry which takes an active interest in decisions and policies which affect it and thereby exerts a large measure of public scrutiny over these matters."

The TUC submission says that there should be repeal of section two of the Official Secrets Act which it says was passed by Parliament in 1911 "without proper discussion during a wave of anti-spy hysteria".

It adds: "It is noticeable that some relatively junior civil servants have been prosecuted under the Act while 'briefings' by senior civil servants and ministers are considered quite acceptable."

Indeed the disclosure of top-secret military information (about Britain's alleged inability to defend itself) has been leaked to newspapers by senior armed services personnel for the purposes of em-

barrassing the previous Labour Government, and this practice was not checked by the threat of any prosecution under the Act.

Greater disclosure the TUC claims will directly assist unions to serve their members and deal more effectively with Government. Despite provisions in the Employment Protection Act requiring disclosure by employers of collective bargaining information, certain employers displayed extreme reluctance to disclose any information about their activities to trade unions.

Decisions by the Crown Agents, departments dealing with road and rail transport, tax free development grants to North Sea oil companies and oil company sanction breaking in Rhodesia are all cited as ones which could possibly have been avoided by open government.

The TUC says that its general council has expressed great concern about Special Branch activities and, in particular, over its suspicion that dossiers and files are maintained on union leaders, and that officials' tele-

phones are tapped during disputes.

Under a Freedom of Information Act, it says, individual trade unionists would be able to check that Special Branch files were accurate and relevant just as individuals in the United States can check Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency files.

Among examples where information would have materially assisted unions in their representative capacity, the TUC cites: the last Price Commission report on the car spare parts industry; the first Department of the Environment report on the costs of council house sales; the delay in publication of the Department of Education report on comprehensive schools; Treasury estimates for the rate of decline in manufacturing industry; British Gas reports on explosions; the "A" code rules on welfare benefit; and the secret Department of Health and Social Security report on comparative financial advantages to the employed and unemployed.

## SAS 'alerted to attack on third day of siege'

By Stewart Tiedler

Crime Reporter

The Special Air Service Regiment team which successfully stormed the Iranian Embassy this week was originally alerted to attack when the first deadline approached early on the morning of the third day of the siege after the gunmen became suspicious about noises they could hear from buildings either side.

According to a source yesterday, the soldiers were ready to attack at 4 am on Friday morning. Equipment monitoring the embassy showed that the sound of other equipment being inserted into the walls to observe them and the police feared they might take action.

The soldiers and the police considered whether to attack and the officer in command of the 20 SAS recommended waiting. Apart from the fact that a delay gave the soldiers more time to prepare for their eventual attack, it also gave technicians more opportunities to find ways into the embassy.

Over the weekend before the siege was ended all the bricks in the wall of one of the rooms were removed so that the soldiers could simply kick their way in from the door.

It was that which caused the bulge that Mr Sir Harris, the BBC sound recorder, was shown by the gunmen just before the SAS attacked. There was nothing left of the wall in that area apart from plaster.

Yesterday Dr Gholam-Ali Afrouz, the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires at the embassy, described his experiences from his hospital bed in an interview with the Press Association.

He said he tried unsuccessfully to escape from the embassy at the start of the siege and later heard his chest and offered himself to the gunmen to save the other hostages.

At the start of the siege Dr Afrouz jumped out of a first-floor window, but he was banished back in. For much of the siege he was under constant guard, receiving a bullet wound in the leg later.

He said he was very worried



Dr Gholam-Ali Afrouz, the Iranian Chargé d'Affaires, recovering from his wounds in St Stephen's Hospital.

about the safety of the other hostages and added: "I thought they would kill all of us and I was feeling very responsible... for the other people."

"I asked them if they wanted to kill me or keep me as long as they wanted. I opened my chest to them and said 'kill me and let the other hostages go out'."

During the day Scotland Yard released details of the post-mortem examinations on the five gunmen who died in the siege and the two hostages who were killed. All seven men were found to have died of gunshot wounds.

Provisional partial names were also released for the gunmen. Police say they believe they were Jassem or Fazel; Abbas or Samar; Shah; Makki; and Salim Towfigh. Beirut: Iranian-Arab students in Iraq have called for Britain to be punished for what they described as its vicious inter-

## Robinson claim to have halted BL strikes

From Our Correspondent Birmingham

Mr Derek Robinson, the shop steward convenor dismissed by British Leyland as a threat to industrial peace, told a Birmingham industrial tribunal yesterday that "on countless occasions" BL shop stewards walk out "and I have played a part in avoiding this".

He added: "It was my job to make sure that agreements were carried out both by the management and men. I always adopted the attitude that agreements should be honoured, whether they are good or bad."

Mr Robinson was dismissed last November for distributing leaflets attacking plans to save BL after the employees had voted in favour of them. He claims his dismissal was unfair.

He told the tribunal that the shock of dismissal gave him such depression that he became afraid of addiction to tranquillizers prescribed by his doctor. He also had nightmares.

The tribunal has yet to agree to hear his case which it says was presented outside the three-month time limit for such claims.

Mr Robinson has argued that his dismissal date was February 8 last, when the company rejected the committee of inquiry decision. But yesterday, Mr David Turner-Samuels, QC, appearing for Mr Robinson, said that date was based on a misunderstanding over a letter from Sir John Boyd, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who wrote of Mr Robinson's "proposed dismissal".

Mr Turner-Samuels said Mr Robinson now accepted that his dismissal took place on November 19 last, when the company first told him he was dismissed.

BL has said it will call no witnesses.

The tribunal adjourned until next Monday to allow both sides to sum up and for Mr Robinson to call medical evidence. He claims he was a sick man incapable of making proper decisions.

## Shooting test urged to avoid animal cruelty

By Hugh Clayton

Shooting tests were needed to protect wildlife from cruelty, an inquiry commissioned by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said yesterday. It said that rough, untrained and inexperienced hunters could cause unnecessary suffering to animals.

Lord Cranbrook, chairman of the eight-member inquiry, said at a press conference in London: "The animal that is shot but wounded and not killed is the area of greatest cruelty." The inquiry team, therefore, wanted the issue of a gun licence to depend on the passing of a proficiency test which would include practising on dead animals and birds.

"We want to tell people the best way of killing animals quickly and cleanly," Lord Cranbrook said. "That is how cruelty is avoided."

Methods of killing were described in the report. "If the wounded bird is active," it said, "it is essential to grasp its body firmly, sometimes by holding the wings together over its back to immobilize it, and bring its head into a suitable position for an accurate blow."

It also describes how to dislocate the necks of geese, rabbits and hares. Mr William Jordan, chief wildlife officer of the RSPCA, said: "We welcome the report and reserve judgment." The killing of animals is something which the RSPCA as a whole dislikes. It takes the view that animals should be given the benefit of the doubt.

The compilers of the report said there was no case for assuming that fish were less likely than mammals to feel pain. Lord Cranbrook said: "It is very much more difficult for human beings to appreciate fish behaviour because the behavioural signals that fish give us are so different from ours."

Dr S. K. Eltringham, lecturer in applied biology at Cambridge University and vice-chairman of the inquiry team, said: "I think it would do no harm if children were aware of the report. This is no more gruesome than instruction in first aid." Inquiry into Shooting and Angling (RSPCA, Causeway, Horsham, Sussex, 11).

## Boarding pupils offered fees help

By Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

The leading independent schools have decided to set up a scheme to help to pay the boarding fees of children deemed in need of assistance.

The scheme will complement the Government's assisted places scheme, which is to provide assistance only for tuition fees at independent schools.

About 80 of the Headmasters' Conference schools have agreed to offer help with boarding fees for 400 children.

To be eligible, the pupils must have been accepted for an assisted place under the Government's scheme, and must also satisfy at least one of the criteria of boarding need laid down in the Newson report on public schools.

Those criteria include children whose parents are dead, or who have abandoned them or are too ill, mentally or physically, to take proper care of

them; children of one-parent families; children whose parents are working abroad or whose employment in Britain is such that the family has frequently to move; children whose aptitudes or intended course of study requires special provision not provided by an accessible maintained school; and children in families where the physical or psychological conditions are such that they could be harmful to the children's health or educational progress.

The boarding fees scheme has been set up by the initiative of Mr Ian Beer, Headmaster of Lancing College, headmaster-elect of Harrow and this year's chairman of the HMC.

Mr Beer undertook not to divulge the names of the schools offering places under the scheme, but it is understood that they include Eton, Winchester, Radley, Lancing, and Westminster.

Westminster School's agreement to participate, albeit on a token basis—it is offering two assisted boarding places—is particularly interesting, for its headmaster, Dr John Rae, has been a virulent critic of the Government's assisted places scheme.

However, it is unlikely that many of the HMC boarding schools will be selected for inclusion in the Government's assisted places scheme, as their tuition fees are mostly above the £1,200 which the Government is considering making the maximum, in all but exceptional cases, for eligibility. Day fees at Westminster, for example, are £1,650.

There has been a steady decrease in boarding education in the maintained sector over the past 15 years, and only 9,000 places are now available in state schools. Two-thirds of local authorities have no maintained boarding schools.

## Schools ask parents for money towards books

By Philip Venning

The Times Educational Supplement

Dozens of schools throughout Britain are asking parents to help to pay for textbooks and other basic teaching materials, according to a survey in today's issue of *The Times Educational Supplement*.

Successive education spending cuts over several years have fallen most heavily on the money given to schools to buy books, craft materials, stationery and laboratory equipment. Stocks at some schools have fallen so low that the schools have had to ask parents to help.

It is illegal under the 1944 Education Act for schools to charge fees, so instead they have asked for voluntary contributions of up to £10 a family or have accepted money raised by parent-teacher associations from jumble sales, sweepstakes and even bingo.

Most schools have parent associations that raise money, but until recently it was a convention that the money should go towards buying only extras such as a minibus or microcomputer. Basic teaching materials were considered to be the responsibility of the local authority. Now many schools are

spending the cash on bread and butter items.

An appeal to parents of children at the Royal Grammar School, Worcester, for £10 each raised £6,000 this year. The money will go on mathematics books. Other schools where parents have made voluntary contributions include St George's School, Gravesend; Tudor Grange School, Solihull; Weston Favell Upper School, Northampton; and Cirencester School, Gloucestershire.

Sixth-formers at Wyedean School, Chester, held a fashion show to raise money towards a target of £10,000 needed for textbooks. At several primary schools in East Anglia parents have also raised money specifically for books.

Growing parental involvement in schools is not restricted to fund-raising. At some schools parents have done minor redecoration and alterations such as putting up shelves.

In rural areas where village schools are being run down some parents' groups have put forward plans to pay the salary of a teacher. That has been vetoed by the local authority in most cases because the law is not clear, but at Lewknor School, Oxfordshire, and Fernhurst School, West Sussex, a way round has been found.

## MPs to discuss replacing Polaris

By Henry Stanhope

Defence Correspondent

The House of Commons Select Committee on Defence is to examine the consequences for Britain's defence forces of a multimillion pound replacement for Polaris.

The impact on the rest of the defence budget of the impending government decision on the replacement of Polaris is included in the six aspects to be investigated by MPs.

They will also look at the alternatives being considered by the Government: how long will it take to acquire, build and bring a successor system into service; the dates by which the various decisions must be taken; and the industrial and employment implications.

Senior Ministry of Defence officials, outside organisations and individuals are invited to give evidence to the committee, which expects to begin work

early next month. Some hearings will be in public.

Brigadier Kenneth Hunt, Director of the British Atlantic Committee, and Dr Lawrence Freedman, Head of Policy Studies at the Royal Institute of International Affairs, will act as specialist advisers to the 11 MPs on the committee.

The inquiry report is unlikely to be ready until the autumn at the earliest, by which time the Government decision on the replacement deterrent will probably have been announced.

The report's conclusions, however, will still be pertinent because the replacement programme will not move into top gear until the second half of the decade.

The Government has made clear its determination to continue with a strategic deterrent in one form or another, and is widely expected to opt for purchase of the American Trident-I

missile system. Britain would then build up to five new submarines to carry the weapons, which have a longer range and greater accuracy than Polaris.

A Trident-I package, which is the alternative favoured by the Ministry of Defence, would cost Britain an estimated £5,000m spread over 10 years.

Although senior ministers insist that that kind of investment is something that Britain can live with, there is concern about the country's submarine building capacity.

Mr Francis Pym, the Defence Secretary, recently told the select committee that he wanted to continue the balanced, broad-based contribution that Britain makes to Nato, but there is speculation that the Government may be forced to cut back to accommodate the Polaris replacement unless defence costs stabilize or the country's economic prospects improve.

The report's conclusions, however, will still be pertinent because the replacement programme will not move into top gear until the second half of the decade.

The Government has made clear its determination to continue with a strategic deterrent in one form or another, and is widely expected to opt for purchase of the American Trident-I

## Libel damages of £2,125 over a baker's patties

Mr Rex Charles Samuels, a West Indian baker, and his wife Torencha, were awarded £2,125 libel damages in the High Court yesterday over a humorous newspaper article about patties with canine contents.

The article, in *West India World*, said that several people had been ill after eating patties from a well-known supplier in Tottenham, north London, and that the supplier had been prosecuted.

"Look before you bite in future, it could be Rover from next door", the article said. "There has been a noticeable shortage of strays..."

Mr and Mrs Samuels' shop in

Seven Sisters Road, Tottenham, was not mentioned by the paper, but the jury found they had been libelled.

The couple had sued *West India World*, Lomond Publishing, its publishers, Argus Distribution, who distributed it at the time of the libel in February, 1978, and E.A.W.O. Ltd., the printers.

Mr Harry Boggs-Rolle, for the Samuels, told Mr Justice O'Connor and a jury that customers assumed the article referred to their patties. Mr and Mrs Samuels suffered great distress as well as financial loss. "This was an extremely thoughtless and careless piece of journalism", he added.

## GP complaints system said to be inadequate

By Robin Young

Consumer Affairs Correspondent

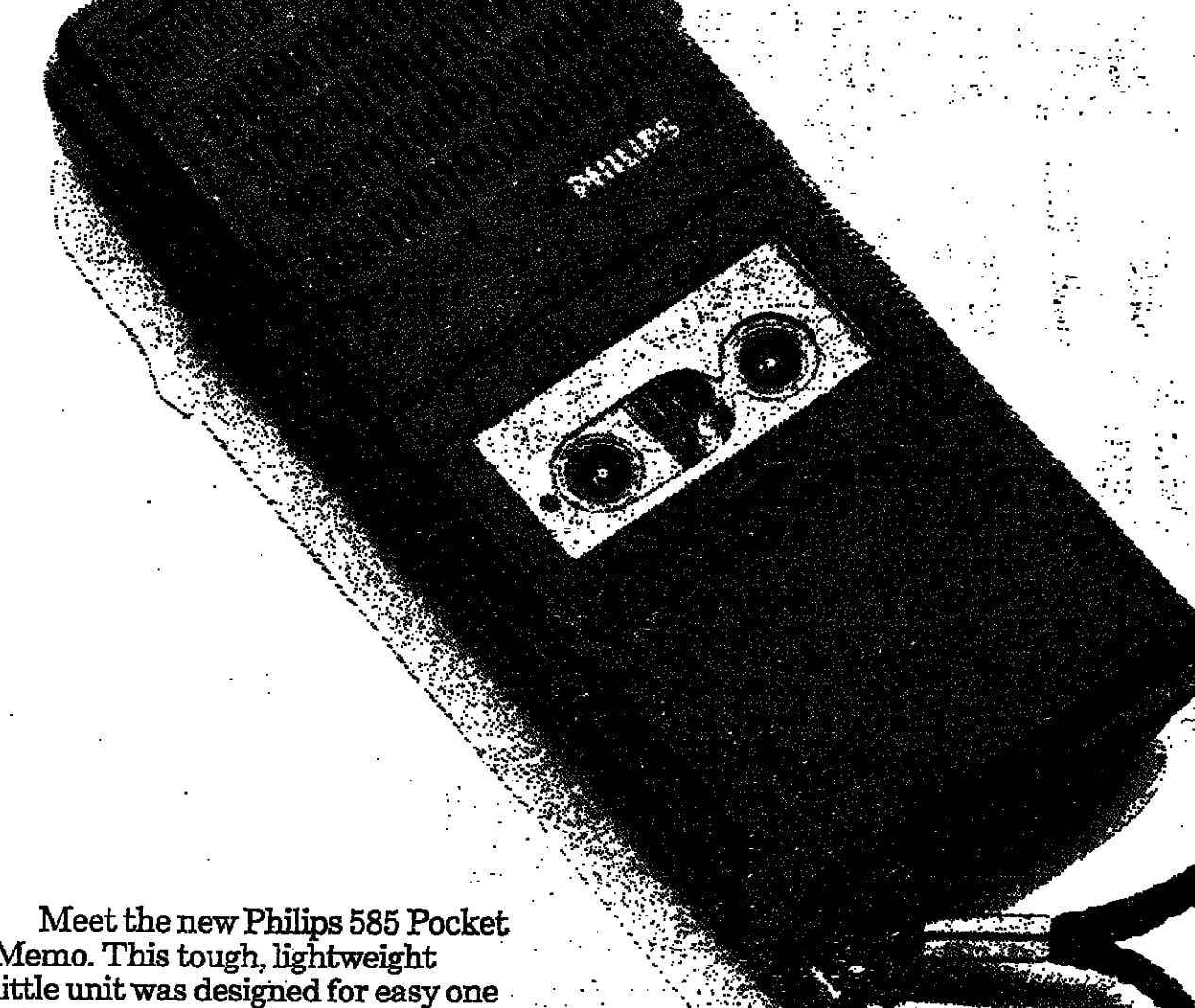
The system for investigating patients' complaints about family doctors is inadequate and badly publicized, according to the National Consumer Council.

In its response, published today, to the Government's consultative document, *Patients First*, the council tells Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, that although complaints to a Family Practitioner Committee can only be about a breach in the terms of service of a general practitioner, consumers are rarely aware what those terms of service include.

It also alleges that professional interests take precedence over those of the patient when complaints are heard.

PHILIPS Business Equipment  
A Division of Philips Business Systems

## Something new to remember



Meet the new Philips 585 Pocket Memo. This tough, lightweight little unit was designed for easy one handed operation. Record, playback, fast forward and fast rewind are virtually fumble-proof.

The 585 takes standard Philips Mini-cassettes, giving you a total of 30 minutes' dictating time.

It's an all-new machine, so it has some pretty advanced features.

Automatic voice control to make sure your words ring evenly and clearly.

And LED light to tell you you're recording, that there's a cassette in place, and that your battery has enough power.

For such an advanced pocket memo, the Philips 585 has a surpris-

ingly low price. Around £65. Excellent value in these inflationary times. Which makes it all the more worth remembering.



Philips Business Equipment, Arundel Great Court, 8 Arundel Street, London WC2R 3DT

I've remembered to fill in the coupon. Please don't forget to send me full details of the Philips 585 Pocket Memo.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Position \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No. \_\_\_\_\_

WT6



## HOME NEWS

# Militant Civil Service unions 'heading for constitutional crisis'

By Peter Hennessy

A prediction that a "major constitutional crisis is not too far away" between increasingly militant Civil Service unions and the Government is made in a paper prepared privately by a senior union figure for a Fabian Society study group on the machinery of government.

Mr Peter Jones, secretary of the Council of Civil Service Unions, the umbrella group representing nine staff associations, believes that "the increasing truculence of civil servants during the 1970s has produced a new dimension into politics". In addition to considering the art of what was politically possible, ministers now had to judge whether their staff would implement new measures.

The benign paternalism of the old Whitley system of joint negotiations between official and staff sides has broken down because of economic decline. Governments could no longer afford to grant their servants favoured treatment. Pay agreements had been broken and ministers had ensured that incomes policies were adhered to rigidly by their employees.

He writes: "Industrial action, unheard of before 1970, is now an accepted feature and not just on pay issues... The Civil Service industrial relations system requires radical overhaul if it is not to break down altogether." Mr Jones believes: "Consideration needs to be given to the constitutional implications of increasing militancy in the Civil Service unions. For example, can any government readily face the prospect of being rendered virtually powerless?"

Participation and information-sharing are the best

## Catterick flyover

A flyover costing £900,000 is to be built on the A1, replacing the southern roundabout at Catterick, North Yorkshire.



Mr Peter Jones: "Truculence of civil servants has produced a new dimension in politics".

remedies the Government could adopt to avoid a crisis, he adds. Prior consultation was particularly important in the setting of cash limits, the preparation of legislation and the location of work.

A further long-term remedy he proposes is better management training for Civil Service "high fliers". Only a handful of senior officials were involved in policy-making compared with the numbers employed managing people and resources, yet the selection and training of those promoted for rapid promotion had a strong policy bias.

The Fabian study group, which meets under the chairmanship of Mr David Lipsey, a former special adviser to Mr James Callaghan when he was Prime Minister, is engaged on preparing a report on how a future Labour government could reshape Whitehall in order to implement its policies more effectively.

## Hosepipes banned

Hosepipes will be banned in parts of the West Country from next Tuesday in an attempt to forestall a possible drought.

# Fire bomb is found at Cardiff Tory club

By Peter Jones

A big police hunt was started in South Wales yesterday after a fire bomb had been discovered outside the rear window of the Fairwater Conservative Club, in Cardiff. The device, which was partially buried in a garden, was found by a dog.

Police said the device was similar to those planted in March at Conservative offices in Cardiff and Shotton, and at the Pwlling railway station in Portsmouth.

Unlike the other incidents, no one had claimed responsibility for the attack last night. A woman telephoned the club yesterday morning to ask whether anything had happened during the night, and police have asked her to come forward to say if her call was a coincidence.

More than 80 detectives have been put on the case and are making house calls on known members of extremist groups.

After the March bomb attack on the Conservative Party headquarters for Wales in Cardiff, police arrested about fifty people in days. Five people were charged with offences allegedly connected with the arson campaign against holiday homes.

After the first Cardiff fire bomb a letter sent to the BBC in Cardiff claimed: "We call on Welsh people to resist the British Government and its lackeys, who care nothing for us. The enemies of Wales will not close our vital industries without a fight. Be warned." It was signed "Free Wales, Cymru am Byth" (Wales for Ever).

Last night Mr Victor Simpson, deputy Conservative Central Office agent for Wales, said: "For more than 18 months now security at our offices has been increased, although it is obviously not possible to guard them 24 hours a day. We call on these people to halt before their activities result in a loss of life."

# Woolworth disaster may bring furniture-making changes

## Fire report will shake industries

From John Charlton

The full report on the Woolworth store fire in Manchester which killed 10 people last year is likely to be made public this month, it was said yesterday at a conference in Woodford on the hazards resulting from new types of furnishing materials that can give off toxic gases when burning.

The conference was told by Mr Donald Christian, Home Office inspector of fire services, that production of upholstered furniture with reduced flammability was "a matter of the utmost urgency".

His remarks and the impending publication of the report, are likely to have fundamental effects on the furniture and plastics industries throughout the world.

New Home Office regulations on furniture manufacturing are likely to result from the report. Yesterday's conference, on fire hazards from textiles, was called by the Shirley Institute,

recognized as the world's leading textile industry research organization.

Seventy delegates were told by Mr Christian and Mr George Nica, head of the Fire Research Station at Borehamwood, that a report by a subcommittee of the joint fire prevention committee into the Woolworth disaster was now with the Home Secretary and other ministers. It would probably be made public through Parliament in the next three or four weeks.

Pressure for the report to be made public has been kept up for nearly a year by several Manchester MPs, notably Mr Alfred Morris, Labour MP for Wythenshawe. The inquest on the Woolworth fire victims heard of the effect of noxious gases released from burning furniture which contained plastic foam padding.

Mr Christian told conference delegates: "I cannot overstate the urgency of the need to bring domestic and residential

upholstered furniture back towards the level of fire performance prevailing before the introduction of polyurethane foams in all or any sort of form."

There was a case for saying that the fire performance of foam-filled furniture was not worse than the traditional type in all respects, Mr Christian said.

"It is, however, the speed of development of fire which I think makes all the difference by virtue of its effect on available escape time."

Mr John Fishbein, of the Dunlop division of Dunlop Ltd, one of the world's biggest manufacturers of upholstery filling materials, said that hundreds of thousands of pounds had been spent in Britain, and probably several million in the world, on research into the effects of smoke and toxic gases from polyurethane flexible foam in fires.

# Latin Mass in Dublin hotel

A congregation of about 200 crowded into a hotel room in Dublin yesterday to hear the Roman Catholic Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre celebrate the banned Tridentine Latin Mass.

Two children received their first Holy Communion from the French-born prelate watched by the worshippers, who were mostly middle-aged.

The archbishop, aged 75, who is based in Switzerland, has been suspended from priestly duties because of his opposition to Vatican reforms.

At yesterday's service he emphasized the importance of the traditional style of Mass, which was abandoned by the church 20 years ago, and described efforts to outlaw it as "a bid to kill the faith". Earlier he spoke of his hopes for a reconciliation with the Vatican authorities.

# New body will coordinate help for crime victims

By David Nicholson-Lord

The formation of what is thought to be the first national body in the West to coordinate voluntary help for victims of crime was announced yesterday.

It will be known as the National Association of Victims Support Schemes and will be a clearing house and lobby group for the 65 support schemes set up since the first experiment in Bristol, launched seven years ago by the police and the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders.

The experiment showed that one in five victims suffered serious distress and a further one in five needed practical advice on matters such as compensation, security for their homes and their part in the judicial process which followed.

Almost half the 900 victims were said to have received valuable help from volunteers. Most referrals, which come

from the police, are said to result from burglary or theft; the severity of the offence bears little relation to the emotional effects on victims, the association says.

People often feel that their homes have been contaminated by a burglary even if nothing has been stolen, and many want to clean all the contents, a reaction known as the Lady Macbeth syndrome.

Mr Charles Irving, Conservative MP for Cheltenham, the new president of the association, said the effect of a burglary was ghastly for the average person and "indescribable" for the elderly. As well as advice, victims needed "comfort, company and care".

The association will promote new schemes within an agreed code of practice which entails the support of the police and probation services and a system for selecting and training volunteers.

# Transexual threatens to take Britain to court

By Lucy Hodges



Mr Ewen MacPhee leaving hospital yesterday.

Miss April Ashley, who has a sex change operation, is threatening to take the British Government to the European Commission of Human Rights if it does not abide by a recent decision made by the commission.

In common with other transsexuals, as they are called, Miss Ashley, who was born George Jamieson in Liverpool in 1935, is demanding the right to be described as female on her birth certificate, and the right to marry a man.

Last month the European Commission ruled on these points in favour of a Belgian transsexual, a woman who has a sex change.

It was an unanimous decision found that the Belgian Government had failed to respect the privacy of Mr D. Van Oostwijk, who is an official with the Commission of European Communities in Brussels.

Belgium's refusal to allow him to change his sex on his birth certificate violated Article 8 of the European Convention of Human Rights, the commission legal opinion stated.

The commission has refused to recognize an essential element of his personality, his sexual identity resulting from his change of physical form, his physical make-up and his social role.

"In doing so, it treats him as an ambiguous being, an 'appearance', disregarding in particular the effects of a lawful medical treatment aimed at bringing the physical sex and the psychological sex into accord with each other."

In a second decision the commission concluded by seven votes to three that Article 1 which says men and women have the right to marry, has also been violated.

The commission has referred its decisions to the European Court of Human Rights, which is deciding whether to make them legally binding.

If the British Government decided to bring its policy into line with those decisions, it would have to be changed. A present transsexuals are not allowed to change their birth certificates, which are seen as records of fact at the time of birth and are governed by the Birth and Deaths Regulation Act, 1953.

Moreover, marriage is permitted only between men and women, who have to show evidence of their sex by producing their birth certificates.

Transsexuals, who have become women, cannot retire at 60, the retirement age for women.

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

# TWA introduce a new class of comfort-Ambassador Class.



## Specially for the transatlantic businessman.

It's the way all businessmen should go to the USA. TWA's new Ambassador Class™ is in a class of its own.

The drinks are free. So are the headsets for music and movies. Attention is special, with a priority choice of meals, an appetiser, and all served in First Class style with linen, glass and china. There are even little extras, like complimentary slipper socks and toilet articles.

Ambassador Class has its own section of the plane and, whenever possible, you will have an unoccupied seat next to you.

Ambassador Class will be available on all TWA widebodies from April 15. These are 747s and TriStars—the only widebodies TWA fly, because they're the ones passengers like.

Combined with TWA's Airport Express this is another way TWA is trying to take the hassle out of flying and make it more of a pleasure.

If you've got business in the States, or even if you haven't, ask your Travel Agent to book you TWA Ambassador Class. You'll never want to fly any other way.

You're going to like us

TWA

# Brothers get life jail for wood killing

Two brothers were jailed yesterday at the Central Criminal Court for life for what was described as the motiveless killing of Mr John George, aged 58, a water board official.

Mr Justice Mars-Jones said: "The jury have found you both guilty on abundant evidence of the murder of John George in horrific circumstances."

Jason Richards, aged 20, and his brother, Nicholas Manik, aged 22, shot Mr George in a Surrey wood in April last year, it was stated. They shot him three times in the head at close range and bound and gagged his body, leaving it buried in undergrowth.

Mr Richards, of Christchurch Road, Boscombe, Dorset, and Mr Manik, formerly of the Old Manse, Beckington, Bath, fled to Bournemouth and then to Guernsey, where they stole a yacht and sailed for France.

A Guernsey fisherman saw their stolen boat in a small Brittany harbour and an international police operation was launched to bring them back to Britain.

The French police arrested them on board the yacht, and found two guns and ammunition. One was the weapon which killed Mr George. The brothers were extradited.

The Crown offered no explanation why the two men killed Mr George.

Mr Barry Hudson, QC, for the prosecution, said: "There is some evidence that Mr George was a lover of country things, particularly birds, but we cannot speculate why he went to that spot with two total strangers, and obviously went willingly."

"There is certainly nothing sinister in Mr George's conduct. At the time he met his death he was carrying on his lawful business." Mr George lived with his wife in Surrey and was murdered and then "savagely treated after what must have been his immediate death".

Both defendants denied murdering Mr George.

# MPs travel to Thurso for first employment hearing

From Mark Jackson

The Times Educational Supplement

The House of Commons Select Committee on Employment met in Thurso, Caithness, yesterday, in the first of a series of public hearings throughout the United Kingdom.

In spite of advance advertising, the proceedings attracted few local people, to whom the Atomic Energy Authority, whose Dounreay power station provides practically the only source of employment, matters rather more than Parliament.

Employers and local councillors told the committee that television and better communications had ended the isolation that had driven genera-

tions of Highlanders to emigrate.

Depopulation could be halted, if jobs were available, but something had to be done about rising transport costs. Proposals to bring excess North Sea gas ashore at Cromarty to feed a big new petrochemical complex could stimulate considerable growth, they said.

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

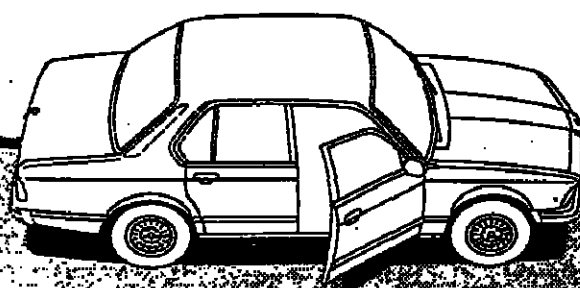
Mr Peter Drummond, a High Land Region councillor, told the committee: "The Highlands regarded not only in Britain but throughout Europe as one of the last bastions of unspoiled beauty, and we are prepared to stay here and look after it. But we cannot afford to go on treating people as our biggest export."

مكتبة الأمل



**3** At 70 mph you can  
 am your foot on the brakes and  
 still safely steer  
 round an emergency.

**YOU HAVE BEEN READING ABOUT THE WORLD'S FIRST ELECTRONIC CAR, THE BMW 7 SERIES.  
YOU ARE NOW INVITED TO DRIVE IT.**





## HOME NEWS

# No weapon from police lockers could cause Peach death, jury told

By Nicholas Timmins

None of the weapons taken from the lockers of members of the Special Patrol Group after the demonstration against the National Front in Southall, London, in April last year could have been responsible for the injury that caused Blair Peach's death, the resumed inquest on Mr Peach, a New Zealand teacher from Lavender Grove, Rockney, was told yesterday.

Nor could any of the debris picked up by the police after the demonstration have been responsible, Professor Keith Mant, Professor of Forensic Medicine at Guy's Hospital, London, said at Hammersmith Coroner's Court.

In his report and evidence, Professor Mant said that the death was due to a "very severe crushing injury", resulting from a single blow to the left side of the head from a very heavy, yet malleable instrument, without a hard edge, as there were no lacerations to the scalp.

A police truncheon was relatively light, he added, and when used usually lacerated the scalp unless the head was protected by thick hair or hair gear. The instrument used could have been a lead-weighted rubber cosh or hosepipe filled with lead shot, or some similar weapon.

Professor Mant, who performed an independent post-mortem examination at the request of the Peach family, had seen the weapons taken from police lockers last June and shown to the jury earlier this week. "I do not think that any of the weapons I saw could have been responsible for the injury," he said.

He also ruled out a police radio or riot shield as the cause. There was also no sign that Mr Peach could have run into anything, such as the post of a No Entry sign in the road.

Professor Mant said that Mr Peach had a thin skull. While it was certainly thinner than average it was not abnormally, nor pathologically thin.

Apart from the head injury, in which the fracture ran from the left side into the base of the

skull and round over to the right ear, with bruising of the brain to the depth of one inch, there were no other injuries on the trunk or limbs.

Professor Mant agreed with Dr John Burton, the coroner, that if Mr Peach had been running there would have been grazing and a lot of marks from the fall. He agreed that Mr Peach could have been hit when he was stationary and collapsed gently.

Dr Burton said that the absence of fall marks had made the case "very, very difficult from the beginning". Mr Brian Watling, for the Metropolitan Police, said that an earlier witness, Miss Amanda Leon, had described Mr Peach as trying to shield himself from blows. Professor Mant said that there was just the one injury. He said in his report that the injury was so severe that immediate loss of consciousness would occur and without treatment death would follow within 30 minutes or sooner. He said yesterday that it would be possible to modify that as he had not seen the original fracture. The head was protected by thick hair or hair gear, the instrument used could have been a lead-weighted rubber cosh or hosepipe filled with lead shot, or some similar weapon.

The inquest also heard yesterday from more members of the No 3 unit of the Special Patrol Group, who described the charge by the police down Beecroft Avenue and the events that led up to it.

Police Constable John Lane said that when missiles were being thrown at the top of Beecroft Avenue, before the charge, it was general mayhem. "There was stuff flying everywhere," someone was kicking at him "so I whacked him on the leg and he soon gave up that idea".

He said that the police van that went down Beecroft Avenue "roared down there very fast". It was "accelerating like mad".

He described the demonstration as very violent, and added: "There was a feeling prior to the demonstration that this would be a very bad demonstration. Why people said that I could not say. But they did, and it was. It was very bad".

The hearing continues today.



Power for MPs: Two members of the House of Commons cycling club, Mr Jack Straw (left), Labour MP for Blackburn, and Mr Anthony Steen, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree, trying battery-assisted bicycles in New Palace Yard, Westminster, yesterday. The bicycle has been developed as a feasibility exercise by Lucas as a contribution to energy saving.

## Law body urges change in time limits

By Our Legal Correspondent

The Law Commission has provisionally proposed a change in the law on the time limits within which court actions can be brought in cases involving a foreign element.

At present, if a case is heard in a British court the time limit allowed follows British law. The Law Commission proposes that time limits should, in general, be governed by the law of the country whose law is being applied.

*Law Commission Working Paper No 75, Classification of Limitation in Private International Law (Stationery Office, £2.50).*

## Youth killed two men in day

Roy Ellison, aged 17, murdered two middle-aged men within 24 hours by chopping, punching and kicking them to death. It was alleged at Liverpool Crown Court yesterday.

Mr Christopher Rose, QC, for the prosecution, said that one man was so badly beaten that he was barely recognizable.

Ellison, of Winston Avenue, St Helens, Merseyside, admitted murdering both men when he was 16.

The victims were Mr Norman Riley, aged 49, a road sweeper of Rood Avenue, Parr, near St Helens, and Mr Stephen

## War of words over water from lakes ends

From Our Correspondent

The lakes inquiry at Whitehaven Civic Hall ends today after almost four months. The Department of the Environment said that it has been one of the longest public inquiries in British history.

The inquiry became a battle in which the North West Water Authority wanted to raise the level of Ennerdale Water for use in industrial West Cumbria and British Nuclear Fuels Ltd wanted to extract more water from West Water for use at Windscale. They were opposed by many environmental groups.

Mr Justice Russell told Ellison: "For these murders you are sentenced to hang."

Mr Justice Russell told Ellison: "For these murders you are sentenced to hang."

Mr Justice Russell told Ellison: "For these murders you are sentenced to hang."

Mr Justice Russell told Ellison: "For these murders you are sentenced to hang."

Mr Justice Russell told Ellison: "For these murders you are sentenced to hang."

## PARLIAMENT, May 8, 1980

# Those who wish to go to work have the right to do so

House of Commons

During exchanges about yesterday's two court judgments on the TUC's forthcoming day of action and Granada Television's sources for a programme on the British Steel Corporation, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, accused Mr Michael Foot, Deputy Leader of the Opposition, of "wriggling" over the law.

The exchanges began when Sir Graham Page (Crosby, C) asked Mr Whitelaw, answering questions in the absence of Mrs Margaret Thatcher—Having regard to a High Court judgment yesterday, what would be the effect of the day of action on May 14? (Mr Whitelaw will now withdraw his and his party's support for the so-called day of action on May 14.)

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw said that he was not advising the unemployed to do next Wednesday.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

Mr Whitelaw—On the last point, I have learned that it is untrue for a Home Secretary answering for the TUC's forthcoming day of action.

# Criticism of Bill imposing sanctions on Iran

Back bench MPs on both sides made it clear that there will be opposition to the Government's proposal to push through the Iran (Temporary Powers) Bill in the next week. The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran.

Mr Enoch Powell (Liverpool, Watlington, Lab) asked for extra time on Monday for the second reading debate of the Bill because, in view of the feelings among some Labour MPs, it would not be concluded within three hours. He also asked what would happen if the committee and remaining stages were not completed on Tuesday.

Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Leader of the House, who made the announcement, said: "I am hopeful that by having half a day on Monday and half a day on Tuesday, it will be possible to complete the Bill by Tuesday."

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

Mr Enoch Powell—The Bill will impose trade sanctions against Iran. It is introduced and read a first time today.

tion, he added, to extend the second reading debate by two hours.

It was the Government's intention, he added, to extend the second reading debate by two hours.

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought in an Iranian sanctions amendment?"

Mr Dailly, referring to last night's debate on the Rhodesia sanctions amendment, asked: "Would it be for convenience all round the time we are discussing the Iranian sanctions brought











## OVERSEAS

## Russia uses Victory Day to caution against fresh threat to peace

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, May 8

Red flags edged with black were flying in Moscow and the capitals of all the republics today in official mourning for President Tito. The flags, with out the black edging and ribbons, will remain flying tomorrow when the Soviet Union celebrates the thirty-fifth anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany.

Victory Day has long been an important occasion in a country that lost 20 million people during the Second World War, and the Russians are using this anniversary to give a warning that the West is again threatening the Soviet Union and trying to upset the strategic balance.

Mr. Alexei Kosygin, the Prime Minister, said in an article in the party's ideological journal *Kommunist* that the world was not the same now as it was on the eve of the war because the balance of forces between the two antagonistic systems was now tilted in favour of socialism. As a result there were greater possibilities for peace.

But he said imperialism was still trying to hold back social progress. The United States was trying to liquidate détente, provoke conflict situations and step up the arms race, and this was the real cause of the present aggravation of the international situation.

Herr Erich Honecker, the East German party leader, said today in an article in *Pravda* that the Soviet victory had a decisive effect on the world and helped peace, democracy and socialism.

He said the historic mission of the Soviet Union in liberating the German people from fascism had "opened the road to a happy future" for his country. He gave an assurance

that East Germany would do its best to strengthen the Warsaw Pact and continue the policy of détente in the face of the "aggressive intrigues" of imperialism.

One theme dominant in the mass of press commentaries and reminiscences by Soviet generals is that the Soviet Union bore the brunt of the fighting and really decided the outcome, but this fact is not recognized in the West.

A Tass commentary conceded that American military supplies to the Russians were "substantial" but emphasized that the lend-lease arrangements accounted for only 4 per cent of Soviet military equipment. Tass dismissed Western historians' contention that these supplies were crucial to victory.

Though printed commentaries have acknowledged the role of the Western allies, this is rarely mentioned in speeches and slogans which mark Victory Day each year, or in films about "the Great Patriotic War", as the Second World War is known here.

A commentary by General Alexei Yegorov, the head of the army's party organization, which was summarized by Tass from *Kommunist* today, accused the West of trying to belittle the Soviet role in the defeat of fascism. He claimed the Soviet Union played a decisive role not only in routing Nazi Germany but also Japan.

The Russians do their best to keep alive the memory of the Second World War. But the "Victory Day" in which millions of Russians also died, is rarely mentioned and there are few memorials. The revolutionary leaders branded it as a bourgeois war which Russia should not have fought, and it therefore is ideologically dangerous to dwell on the Russian contribution in this conflict.

## Miss Hearst freed from sentence of probation

From Ivor Davis  
Los Angeles, May 8

A Los Angeles judge has quietly ended the five-year probation sentence passed on Miss Patricia Hearst, the newspaper heiress. She had already served three years of the sentence.

She was placed on probation after pleading "no contest" to firing a weapon in a sporting goods shop in 1974 and robbing a man whose car was commandeered after the incident.

Judge William Keene, who ended the probation at the request of her lawyer, denied that there was anything secretive about the move. He said: "It was a *pro forma* thing that came over my desk like hundreds of others. The recommendation was that there would be no useful purpose in keeping her on probation. I also considered the request in the light of the presidential pardon on her bank robbery conviction."

Miss Hearst, who is 25, was released from prison in February, 1979, after serving two years of a seven-year sentence for bank robbery. She had been kidnapped a few years earlier and claimed that she was forced by her abductors to take part in the robbery.

The Los Angeles deputy district attorney, Mr. Mike Carroll, who argued against ending the probation, declared: "The defendant was convicted of two extremely serious felonies. . . . It is not too onerous a burden that she merely complete probation."

## Reagan nomination victory might have a sting in the tail

## Mr Bush could win in California

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, May 8

The last batch of primaries on Tuesday gave President Carter a grand total of 1,365 delegates to the Democratic nominating convention. He needs 1,666 to win, and he is assured of at least another 100 from caucuses in Colorado and Texas which are being held this week.

There are a number of other primaries this month, among them Maryland, Oregon and Arkansas and it is entirely possible that Mr Carter will win his majority before the last round of primaries in California, Ohio, New Jersey, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Montana on June 3. The fight is now over. Mr Carter will be the Democratic nominee and his problem is how to reunite the Democratic Party for the general election campaign.

Much the same calculation applies on the Republican side. Mr Ronald Reagan now has 803 delegates of the 998 he needs to win the nomination. He, too, might reach the magic total this month and will certainly do so on June 3, at the latest.

There is, however, a sting in the tail. It is possible that Mr Reagan will win the nomination by a comfortable majority, though losing the presidential primary in his home state, California.

That state's Republicans choose 168 delegates, the largest block in the convention and they will all go to whoever gets the most votes. Mr Reagan's supporters, convinced that the former governor would win

easily, blocked an attempt by his rivals to have delegates allocated proportionately, as they are everywhere else.

It would be most ironic, therefore, if he lost. If he does so, it will be because Mr George Bush has still the resources to mount a big television advertising campaign, and Mr Reagan has not. He has spent practically all the money he is permitted, while Mr Bush still has a comfortable reserve.

## US Elections

Mr Reagan, of course, is the consummate television performer. His entire political career has been built upon his appearances on the screen. This is apparently the quality Americans look for in their leaders, and Mr Reagan's defeat in Pennsylvania and near-defeat in Texas were simply because Mr Bush outspent him.

It is a horrifying thought, that the Republican nomination will be won on something as ephemeral as a television image and the skills of the makers of television commercials. After his early defeats in the primaries, Mr Bush accepted the advice of his media consultants who told him that he seemed too woolly on television, and his commercials thereafter concentrated on "issues".

He was in Washington the

other day, and told a press conference: "Now I'm an issues guy, and have been for about four months". Earlier, he had explained why he had not campaigned in Indiana: "If we hadn't taken the decision, we would not have been able to project into a winning mode in Texas".

It would therefore be a marvellous joke, and a portent for the general election, if such a man as George Bush could beat Mr Reagan, in his home state, in his own medium.

The possibility worries Mr Reagan's staff a good deal. They had expected to win Texas easily. It is a much more conservative state than California and Mr Reagan won a great victory there in 1976, over President Ford.

This time, Mr Reagan won Texas by 52 per cent to 48 per cent. They put the narrowness of the victory down to television, and worry about California, television-land itself. The Bush people claim that, at last, as it becomes clear that Mr Reagan is the nearly certain nominee (the qualifier is used only by the Bush people these days), voters look closely at his record, policies and age, and begin to have serious doubts.

Mr Bush insists that whatever happens he will not drop out of the race. Mr Reagan's supporters accuse him of dividing the party, of being a "spoiler", of helping the Democrats. Mr Bush replies that these are exactly the charges made against Mr Reagan himself in 1976, when he challenged Mr Ford.

## World is declared to be free of smallpox

Annabel Ferriman  
Health Services Correspondent

A formal declaration that smallpox has been eradicated from the Earth was made yesterday at the thirty-third World Health Assembly in Geneva.

Announcements that smallpox was on the point of eradication have been made several times in the last four years as the World Health Organization thought that its intensified eradication programme was coming to an end. But the announcements have always been followed by renewed outbreaks, most notably in the Horn of Africa during the war between Somalia and Ethiopia.

A total of 3,229 cases were notified in Somalia in 1977 but since October 26 of that year no further cases, other than a laboratory-associated outbreak in the United Kingdom, have come to light.

Two years without smallpox was considered necessary before a definitive declaration could be made, so in October last year triumphant officials recorded that the world was free of smallpox.

The Global Commission for the Certification of Smallpox Eradication presented its final report to the assembly yesterday, in which it gave the estimated cost of the eradication programme started in 1957. The total was put at \$315m (about £137m) but the expected saving to affluent countries in discontinuing mass vaccination was put at \$120m.

The commission recommends in its report that smallpox vaccination be discontinued in every country except for investigators at special risk and that international certificates against smallpox no longer be required.

To allow for any reintroduction of the disease from laboratories or natural reservoirs, the chances of which the commission regard as negligible, sufficient freeze-dried vaccine should be maintained by WHO in refrigerated depots in two countries and tested periodically for potency, it says.

It recommends that any rumours of suspected smallpox outbreaks be thoroughly investigated to maintain public confidence in the fact of global eradication, and that the international smallpox register be maintained.

For scientific reasons preserved stocks of the smallpox virus should be stored but no more than four WHO collaborating centres should be approved as suitable to hold and handle stocks. All other laboratories should be asked to destroy their stocks.

The report points out that as recently as 1967 the disease was a major killer. In that year, it was endemic in 33 countries, produced and estimated 10 million to 15 million cases and caused two million deaths.

The last laboratory associated outbreak was in Birmingham in 1978. Smallpox is thought to have first emerged in about 10,000 BC, and a suggestive rash on the mummy of Ramses V (1160 BC) is consistent with such speculation. It was well established in Southern Europe by the eighth century AD.

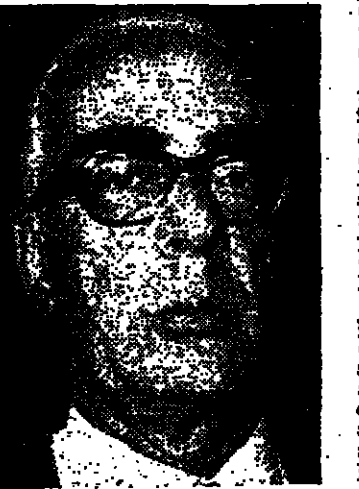
## Mr Rallis to become new Greek Prime Minister

From Mario Modiano  
Athens, May 8

Mr George Rallis, the Greek Foreign Minister, was today elected leader of the New Democracy, the country's majority party. He succeeds Mr Constantine Karamanlis who relinquished this post after his election as President of the republic on Monday.

He is expected to be appointed Prime Minister and asked to form a new Government. The election by the party's 175 deputies was by secret ballot. Mr Rallis received 88 votes, an absolute majority. The only other contestant, Mr Evangelos Averoff, the Defence Minister, obtained 84 votes. These ballots were blank.

It was the first time that a Greek ruling party was electing its leader by strictly democratic procedures.



Mr Rallis: Pledge to follow path of moderation.

It was a close run for the two candidates. The result showed that a majority of deputies eventually opted for Mr Rallis, who is 61, as offering guarantees that the party's middle-of-the-road policies instituted by Mr Karamanlis, its founder, would remain unaltered.

After the announcement of the results, Mr Averoff pledged his full support to the new leader of the party. He said amid loud applause: "A threatening international horizon and difficult problems at home make it imperative to preserve the unity and unanimity of the party."

Mr Rallis, in his turn, promised to follow the path of moderation. He said: "There can be no democracy without a mild political climate. We shall set the example. Unfortunately, this does not depend on us alone. But we shall be most patient, without abandoning our positions, since we believe that these positions can make Greece a happy country."

Mr Rallis told reporters later that he intended to appoint new faces to his Cabinet. Mr Averoff, as well as Mr Constantine Papanastasiou, who had been Mr Karamanlis's deputy, would be appointed Deputy Prime Ministers and might also be given portfolios. He expected the new Cabinet to be sworn in by Monday.

Addressing the party caucus today, Mr Rallis said he would be proud if one day he could say that his task had been accomplished and that someone else should carry on the leadership. "My only hope," he added, "is that on that day New Democracy will be as strong as it has been in the days of its founder."

Leading article, page 15

## Press barred from Hollywood strangler trial

From Our Correspondent  
Los Angeles, May 8

The press and public have been barred from attending the preliminary court hearing for Angelo Buono, the Hollywood car upholsterer, who is charged with being the Hollywood strangler.

Judge Randolph Moore also issued an order directing lawyers and investigators for the prosecution and defence not to comment on the proceedings.

The judge ordered the hearing, which could involve some 200 witnesses and take three to four months, to be held behind closed doors, despite opposition from lawyers representing newspaper, television and radio groups.

The defence argued that news coverage of the hearing would prejudice Mr Buono's chances of a fair trial. He and his cousin, Kenneth Bianchi, are charged with the murder of 10 young women over a two-year period in the late 1970s. Mr Bianchi has admitted his guilt and agreed to be the key prosecution witness.

## Saudi protest to US over screening of execution film

From David Gross  
Washington, May 8

The Saudi Arabian Government has lodged a formal protest with the United States administration about the proposed screening by an American television network of the controversial British-made film *Death of a Princess*.

A statement issued by the State Department last night said that Mr Faisal Abhegale, the Saudi Ambassador in Washington, had formally expressed his Government's

## New Zealand to send team to Moscow games

Wellington, May 8. — New Zealand has decided to compete in the Moscow Olympics. In a surprise decision tonight, the New Zealand Olympic Committee agreed that a national team should represent the country in Moscow.

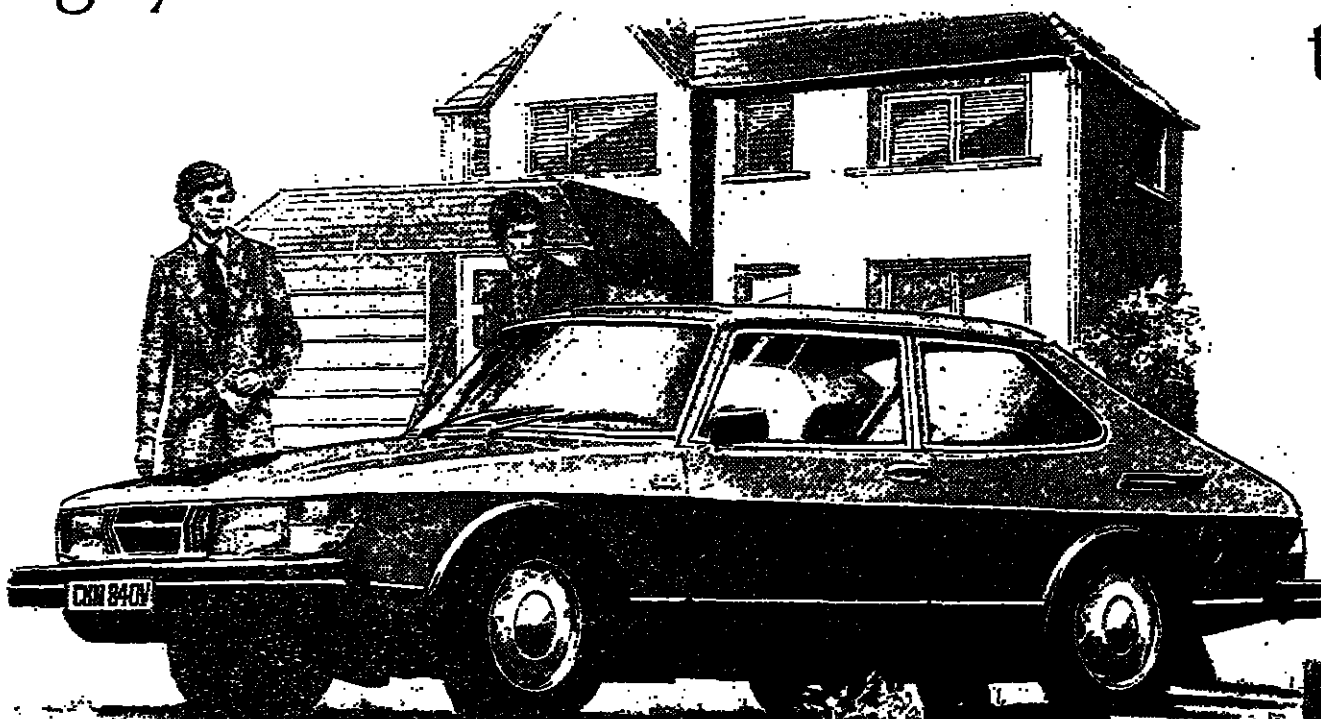
The committee overruled a recommendation by Mr Lance Cross, the chairman, that a decision should be deferred until later in the month. Voting on the issue split the committee, with 12 votes in favour, five against and one abstention.

The Government has opposed supported a change of venue, attendance at the games and but said the rights of sports holders to make their own decisions would be respected. New Zealand rifleman and yachtsmen have already been withdrawn from the Olympic squad, but last night the Olympic yachting team signed a letter seeking a reversal of the Yachting Federation's decision not to send a team to the games.

Agence France-Press, Reuters.

## Make a date with a Swede.

Indulge yourself in a **FREE\*** test drive in Sweden's most beautiful car—the Saab 900GLS



**Morning** Collect the car from your local SAAB Dealer, or you can have it delivered to your home or office. Either way, the car is all yours for the next 24 hours, to use and test, any way you wish! The first miles you cover will be enough for you to appreciate the ultimate luxury of SAAB's seating, the superb ventilation, the comprehensive instrumentation and the instant response of the 2-litre engine.

**Noon** Organise your time to include some motorway driving, perhaps for a lengthy lunch some distance away. See how quiet the SAAB 900 GLS is at speed, how positive, light and responsive the steering and experience the secure feeling of safety at all times. Note, too, how little fuel the SAAB consumes at cruising speeds.

In the evening, why not take your wife out to see some friends and show off the SAAB 900! As well as collecting admiring looks, you'll need to be prepared to open the bonnet, demonstrate the ease with which the rear seat folds down, show the 6 ft. of estate car space, the headlamp wash/wipers, the self repairing bumpers. By this time, you might well have to admit you're determined to buy your own SAAB after such a memorable 24 hours!



**Night** When you return the car, you'll be ready to ask your SAAB Dealer about all the points that may have occurred to you on your free\* test drive. He'll be glad to answer them all, tell you about colour schemes, the SAAB Safeguard and the SAAB Finance Schemes that are available.

Find the name of your nearest SAAB Dealer, right now, by looking in your Yellow Pages Directory, or use FREEFONE. Get out your diary, make that date with the beautiful Swede now!

Enjoy 24 hours test driving a **SAAB 900**

Born to Lead

\*Except petrol used, which must be paid for at completion of the test drive.

**FREEFONE 3215**

Use the FREEFONE service by dialling 100 and ask the Operator to get you FREEFONE 3215.

It won't cost you anything.

This test drive offer is subject to compliance with certain insurance conditions.















Where the eagles of Highbury have their home, the sparrows of Upton Park dare

## Metropolitan line to Wembley

The FA Cup final at Wembley tomorrow will be a Metropolitan monopoly. Having levered aside the challenge from Merseyside in the semi-final round, Arsenal and West Ham United will stage only the third final between London clubs. West Ham were also involved in 1975, beating Fulham 2-0. Eight years earlier, Tottenham Hotspur beat Chelsea 2-1.

This will be the fourth final in the last eight to bring into opposition the first and second divisions. Status, however, has been no guarantee of success. West Ham will feel no sense of inferiority when they look back at the achievements of Sunderland in 1973 and Southampton in 1976.

The most marked contrast between this year's finalists has been in the run-up to Wembley. Arsenal, who have

been conducting simultaneous campaigns in the European Cup Winners' Cup and in the championship, still have optional routes back into European competition next season. West Ham, their promotion challenge expended, have only one target left.

In this assessment of the clubs and their prospects, GERRY HARRISON looks at West Ham, GERALD SINSTAT at Arsenal.

## Arsenal's coach driver knows the way

### Tradition

Placid, common, where Arsenal played their first matches in 1888, was a long way, Spirit from the cradle of organised professional football in the industrial north and Midlands. Denied membership of the founding aristocracy, they were placed in the second division in 1893. But it was the upturn in the 1930s that Arsenal made their mark.

Now they stand as a cornerstone of the establishment, one of the boards of silver in one of football's steepest homes. As underdogs, they were placed in the second division since 1919 eight times as champions, is proof enough of authority.

Arsenal's FA Cup record is equally impressive. Their coach driver will find his way to Wembley on Saturday without practice runs. This will be the fifth time in 10 seasons that Arsenal have made the journey. In all, it will be their eleventh appearance in the final.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

Arsenal's record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses. Their record in the FA Cup is 10 wins, 10 draws, 10 losses.

to hold the position since Herbert Chapman was appointed 55 years ago.

Like three of his immediate predecessors, Jack Craxson, George Swindin and Billy Wright, Mr Neil served Arsenal as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

they still contrive to provide enough ammunition for marksmen as alert and positive as Sunderland and Southampton. If the margin of victory is often narrow, the pragmatism is demonstrably valid.

One new strength has been forced upon Arsenal this season. Their involvement in so many competitions has compelled them to adopt a more pragmatic approach.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

### Support

Highbury, unlike Arsenal or Old Trafford, is a small club. Although the one millionth customer was admitted on April 5 for the game against Southampton, this total is due to the exceptional number of matches. The average attendance is 35,000. But north London on Friday night will still be loud with the jamming of the stadium.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

Following the example of his boss, Mr Neil makes his appearance in the final as a player, a club which was to expect him to do what he could.

### Racing

## Water Dance looks sure to stay the distance

### By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent  
In recent years the 'Lingfield Oaks trial' has been a fairly accurate pointer to the classic season. Sleeping Partner, Gnevra and Juliette Marry have all won this race en route to even greater success at Epsom but I will be more than mildly surprised if any of today's field of seven ever wears a classic halo.

Today's trial, which has been sponsored for the first time by Johnnie Walker, is the worst of the four races which will be run at Lingfield on Friday. It is the only one that can really be said to be a classic trial. The owners of the first three. They will be able to boast that their filly was placed in a Group race and would be a desirable prize in a pedigree.

With the exception of Port Aransas all of today's runners are

still engaged in the Oaks. Paul Kelleway, who has now been named as 'Patron race man' in this type of event regardless of the chance, only has a representative, the Valley Maid, who can fetch only a few hundred pounds at the time of writing.

Before that she finished fifth in the classic season. She was in the first three but in this instance I prefer Ian Balding's runner, Water Dance, who being by Nijinsky, does at least look sure to stay a mile and a half.

Gift Wrapped comes from a stable which can do a little or nothing wrong. Just now at Newmarket, last week Gift Wrapped finished eighth in the 1,000 Guineas. If she can reproduce that

form she too seems assured of being in the money. However, a scupper her pedigree is that she has no encouragement that she will stay a mile and a half. Last season she was successful over only five furlongs at Newbury, which is a long way from the distance to today's race.

Hanu, my selection for 'Water Dance' Restaurant Stakes, was far from disgraced in the Totte Handicap at Newmarket.

Those of us who were at Salisbury yesterday saw another fast two-year-old in action when Ashbrittle won the Totte Handicap. In fact in all probability we saw four fast fillies because I know that the three who were fancied to beat her and finished second, third and fourth were all well thought of. Time may show that that was decent form.

Ashbrittle was ridden by Stephen Woolley, an apprentice who joined Bill Wigham's stable only after his former tutor, Eric Collingwood, had sold up. You shire and nose east to begin a new career training in Hongkong. All the winners that Woolley rode for Collingwood were two-year-olds and his impressive win when he was only too happy to put him on yesterday's winner even though more acknowledged men were available in the weighing room. Woolley repaid his confidence by giving Ashbrittle a lovely sympathetic ride.

STATE OF GOING (official): Lingfield Oaks. 1. Water Dance, 2. Gift Wrapped, 3. Ashbrittle, 4. Hanu, 5. Paul Kelleway, 6. Valley Maid, 7. Sleeping Partner, 8. Juliette Marry, 9. Gnevra, 10. Water Dance, 11. Gift Wrapped, 12. Ashbrittle, 13. Hanu, 14. Paul Kelleway, 15. Valley Maid, 16. Sleeping Partner, 17. Juliette Marry, 18. Gnevra, 19. Water Dance, 20. Gift Wrapped, 21. Ashbrittle, 22. Hanu, 23. Paul Kelleway, 24. Valley Maid, 25. Sleeping Partner, 26. Juliette Marry, 27. Gnevra, 28. Water Dance, 29. Gift Wrapped, 30. Ashbrittle, 31. Hanu, 32. Paul Kelleway, 33. Valley Maid, 34. Sleeping Partner, 35. Juliette Marry, 36. Gnevra, 37. Water Dance, 38. Gift Wrapped, 39. Ashbrittle, 40. Hanu, 41. Paul Kelleway, 42. Valley Maid, 43. Sleeping Partner, 44. Juliette Marry, 45. Gnevra, 46. Water Dance, 47. Gift Wrapped, 48. Ashbrittle, 49. Hanu, 50. Paul Kelleway, 51. Valley Maid, 52. Sleeping Partner, 53. Juliette Marry, 54. Gnevra, 55. Water Dance, 56. Gift Wrapped, 57. Ashbrittle, 58. Hanu, 59. Paul Kelleway, 60. Valley Maid, 61. Sleeping Partner, 62. Juliette Marry, 63. Gnevra, 64. Water Dance, 65. Gift Wrapped, 66. Ashbrittle, 67. Hanu, 68. Paul Kelleway, 69. Valley Maid, 70. Sleeping Partner, 71. Juliette Marry, 72. Gnevra, 73. Water Dance, 74. Gift Wrapped, 75. Ashbrittle, 76. Hanu, 77. Paul Kelleway, 78. Valley Maid, 79. Sleeping Partner, 80. Juliette Marry, 81. Gnevra, 82. Water Dance, 83. Gift Wrapped, 84. Ashbrittle, 85. Hanu, 86. Paul Kelleway, 87. Valley Maid, 88. Sleeping Partner, 89. Juliette Marry, 90. Gnevra, 91. Water Dance, 92. Gift Wrapped, 93. Ashbrittle, 94. Hanu, 95. Paul Kelleway, 96. Valley Maid, 97. Sleeping Partner, 98. Juliette Marry, 99. Gnevra, 100. Water Dance, 101. Gift Wrapped, 102. Ashbrittle, 103. Hanu, 104. Paul Kelleway, 105. Valley Maid, 106. Sleeping Partner, 107. Juliette Marry, 108. Gnevra, 109. Water Dance, 110. Gift Wrapped, 111. Ashbrittle, 112. Hanu, 113. Paul Kelleway, 114. Valley Maid, 115. Sleeping Partner, 116. Juliette Marry, 117. Gnevra, 118. Water Dance, 119. Gift Wrapped, 120. Ashbrittle, 121. Hanu, 122. Paul Kelleway, 123. Valley Maid, 124. Sleeping Partner, 125. Juliette Marry, 126. Gnevra, 127. Water Dance, 128. Gift Wrapped, 129. Ashbrittle, 130. Hanu, 131. Paul Kelleway, 132. Valley Maid, 133. Sleeping Partner, 134. Juliette Marry, 135. Gnevra, 136. Water Dance, 137. Gift Wrapped, 138. Ashbrittle, 139. Hanu, 140. Paul Kelleway, 141. Valley Maid, 142. Sleeping Partner, 143. Juliette Marry, 144. Gnevra, 145. Water Dance, 146. Gift Wrapped, 147. Ashbrittle, 148. Hanu, 149. Paul Kelleway, 150. Valley Maid, 151. Sleeping Partner, 152. Juliette Marry, 153. Gnevra, 154. Water Dance, 155. Gift Wrapped, 156. Ashbrittle, 157. Hanu, 158. Paul Kelleway, 159. Valley Maid, 160. Sleeping Partner, 161. Juliette Marry, 162. Gnevra, 163. Water Dance, 164. Gift Wrapped, 165. Ashbrittle, 166. Hanu, 167. Paul Kelleway, 168. Valley Maid, 169. Sleeping Partner, 170. Juliette Marry, 171. Gnevra, 172. Water Dance, 173. Gift Wrapped, 174



How can the excellence of London medical teaching be preserved?

# A case of amalgamate or be lost

Professor A. H. Crisp, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of London, has helped to compile the Flowers report on medical education in London. Here he looks at the problems facing London teaching hospitals, and argues for bigger, rather than smaller, medical faculties.

The Flowers "committee" started its work early in 1979. There was an urgent need to try to solve the serious problems confronting medical education in London. The faculty currently comprises 34 separate schools and institutes, nearly all with associated teaching hospitals. Most are concentrated in central London, where the patient population has fallen progressively over the past 15 years, and is likely to continue to do so.

Moreover, compared with larger provincial medical schools, London has fallen behind in academic development. The increasing University Grants Commission grant has been insufficient to prevent this and some academic departments are too small to mount significant research; there is much duplication of effort, and yet some schools lack academic departments in subjects essential to the curriculum.

In 1979 two further crises arose. The DHSS intention to substantially reduce hospital beds in central London became explicit. Beds reflect the size of available populations and are fundamental to medical education. At the same time the Department of Education and Science made public its intention no longer to subsidise overseas postgraduate students. The increasing plight of the London medical schools and institutes has been apparent for some years. Now some schools are saddled with annual deficits amounting to several hundreds of thousands of pounds and attempts to generate necessary savings have resulted in indefinite freezing of important posts. In addition some of the

outstanding but expensive post-graduate schools and institutes are threatened with possible bankruptcy.

What are the alternatives? The working party of London medical schools had proposed the closure of one or more medical schools, rather than allow standards to decline generally. The Flowers working party tried to do that most difficult of things—look into the future. What would be "right" for London medicine at the turn of the century and beyond? How could its excellence really be preserved? How would a small general medical school, without adequate University Grants Commission funding now, long in 20 years' time with NHS resources by then significantly reduced in London and allocated instead elsewhere in the UK? How could a postgraduate institute, today apparently first class, survive in future without a proper spectrum of strong basic and paramedical science?

It is noteworthy that like Flowers, the Royal Commission on Medical Education in 1968, also proposed the coming together of London schools into major conglomerates but at a major and in the event prohibitive cost. The Flowers working party was also aware of the uncertain basis on which to judge the optimal size of a medical school. It was easier to say that many existing academic departments were too small especially in the newer subjects. Many unflattering models of large organizations have been advanced over the past two months. However, big comprehensive schools can apparently sometimes be good, small ones bad.

The working party concluded that the present size of the majority of London's medical schools and institutes was too small. Increased size was necessary to achieve the necessary academic strength. But the danger of creating institutions which are too large was recognized. It is likely that there is an optimal size which can provide a sufficient pool of knowledge and skill but yet avoid

The rationalization into six large schools would leave London with flexibility in curricula which has become such a strength

the communication and management problems of too vast an organization. At a departmental level a professor, two senior lecturers and a lecturer together with support staff.

The working party's proposals involve the creation of large preclinical schools with 150 to 250 student intakes—sizes such as exist with reasonable effect at Cambridge and Harvard. The clinical teaching in such schools would continue much as before remaining small group based at university hospitals and most schools would have several of these. Thus the famous old teaching hospitals, now designated university hospitals, would retain their identity.

The rationalization into six large schools would leave London with the flexibility in curricula which has become such a strength to it in recent years. Vertically integrated teaching and research would be enabled and in the long term five of the schools would have multifaculty links allowing contact with such disciplines, vital to medicine in the future, as physics, chemistry and behavioural science. The University College school of

medicine would have a multifaculty structure from the outset, the annual intake of 240 preclinical students and a total of 270 clinical students to be distributed between its four university hospitals. This would allow also the development of very powerful postgraduate medical activities at all these hospitals and the newly related specialist hospitals.

The potential for the creation of the Harvey school has existed for some years but now concentration of basic medical science teaching on one of its sites is proposed. The proposed Lister and the St Thomas's joint school is controversial mainly because of the short-term threat it poses to King's College in the Strand. Alternative combinations which would retain resources at King's College can obviously be looked at again but Flowers in the end favoured the proposals it put forward.

Left to itself St Thomas's University Hospital would probably be insufficient to support an adequate clinical student population in 10 years' time if the size of the general population in that part of London continues to decline.

The proposed closure of the Westminster Hospital medical school naturally has provoked widespread support for that school which is partly a victim of its location. Were it to be closed its obviously excellent staff would certainly be needed elsewhere. It might be possible to consider forming joint schools involving the Westminster with Charing Cross or St George's but this was not proposed by the working party because the main Westminster medical school would itself be closed down.

The St George's medical school is the school destined in perpetuity to remain isolated in faculty terms.

Charing Cross is perhaps the most vulnerable of the proposed schools. The joint school of St Mary's and Royal Postgraduate medical school lends academic strength to both institutions which they would otherwise vainly seek.

In conclusion then, such a welding together of London's resources would surely provide it with greater and indeed very great academic strength. Some of the new schools would have the immediate potential to be second to none in the world for the foreseeable future.

Teaching would be concentrated on fewer sites: research as a result of wider access to expensive equipment, greater departmental size and interaction, would be more robust. The real financial savings from such a rationalization would have to be ploughed back into the new schools especially in terms of essential subjects where these are lacking. This would include, especially the £3m or so per annum saved in the short term.

If London University faculty of Medicine is to subject itself to an upheaval of this magnitude then it deserves support. Perhaps it should only take the step if it is given the full support of the UGC and DHSS. The task is only worth undertaking in university terms if the UGC money saved is not subsequently withdrawn. The DHSS will be saved many millions of pounds if it is unfettered now in its attempt to rationalize London's hospital services.

Implementation of the Flowers' recommendations would have this effect. Will the NHS in turn guarantee that the building of its new university hospitals such as the Whittington, the Homerton and Lewisham hospitals will include provision for proper and indeed excellent teaching and research facilities? It should surely do so.

If the Faculty of Medicine in London University does nothing now then impoverished and decay will in my view ensue. Should the DHSS then decide after all to reduce its target for student numbers then this will be the final blow, for, in all probability, London will then be specifically chosen for such cut backs.

Geoffrey Smith

# How Parliament can grab back the purse strings

A report was published a week ago that may come to a head in British parliamentary history. The danger with the new select committees that have been started in this Parliament has always been that they would be kept bipartisan in spirit by keeping them safely away from power in practice. They would thus be a means of keeping MPs happily but not dangerously employed.

The preservation of two distinct categories of committee has been an indication of how far a high proportion of those on both front benches really want the reforms to go. There are still standing committees to go through Bills clause by clause, which are therefore taking decisions on a matter, but doing so under the control of the party whips—or so it is hoped—and there are the new select committees which are permitted to be bipartisan but are allowed only to air their views.

The significance of the report from the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee on the Government's expenditure plans over the next five years is that it points a way out of the trap of bipartisan impotence.

The committee has avoided what might well have been the sterile exercise at this stage of considering whether the Government's economic theories are correct. As a starting-off point, that would all too probably have led to divisions along the usual party lines. Instead, the committee has examined how far the Government's strategy holds up in terms of its own logic on the basis of its own assumptions—and it has produced a closely reasoned and highly critical analysis that commands the support of members from the three principal parties.

I am not concerned here with whether this analysis is right. I am concentrating on the political not the economic implications of this report. Whether its judgments are well-founded or not, it is evident that a document of this kind on a sensitive topic that is central to the Government's whole strategy must add a new dimension to parliamentary scrutiny of the government of the day. This has been made clear already in this week's debate on the White Paper outlining public expenditure plans for the next five years, the subject of the select committee's report.

Criticism of this nature, coming from their own back benches as well as from the opposition, cannot be so easily brushed aside by the Government as a frontal assault from a shadow minister which can always be dismissed as part of the routine play-acting of politics.

So this report provides an example to other committees of how they can be both bipartisan and critical by examining government policy on the basis of its own assumptions. But not all select committees are operating in such a politically sensitive area where there are bound to be periodic parliamentary debates of some consequence. If the system as a whole is to be effective there will need to be structural changes, and it is to the credit of the Government that the House of Commons is to be given the opportunity before the summer recess of deciding upon further developments.

The Cabinet has not yet discussed the matter, but it is likely that these further developments will include the scrutiny of European and delegated legislation, the proposal in the Select Committee on Procedure's report — on which all

the present reforms are based — that standing committees should have the right to take evidence on a Bill before they proceed to examine it clause by clause, and also the control of public expenditure. It is probable that the Government will suggest the appointment of a new Select Committee on Procedure to consider this last question on which the previous committee had not had time to report before the general election.

This is an issue of the greatest importance. Parliamentary control of public expenditure is at the moment a constitutional joke. In theory all estimates will have been examined and approved by the House on successive supply days before they are included in a Consolidated Fund Bill. But in practice estimates are almost invariably approved on the nod on supply days which are then devoted to debates on subjects chosen by the Opposition.

The second reading debate on a Consolidated Fund Bill ranges over a wide variety of subjects and the subsequent stages are simply formalities.

If a new Select Committee on Procedure is appointed it should bear in mind two principles. The first is that the House and the Commons should be kept informed by the modern scale of public expenditure cannot be examined properly in a chamber of 635 members, and that the job can be done effectively only by a committee with a knowledge of a department's operations. I follow that the new select committees, which cover each government department, would be the most appropriate bodies for the task.

Parliamentary control of public expenditure is at the moment a constitutional joke

But precisely what powers should they be given? The arrangement would be to split up a Consolidated Fund Bill after it had received its second reading in the House of Commons and send each department's estimates to the relevant select committee. This committee would then have the right to change the distribution of funds between different functions of a departmental vote, and to examine the department's estimates — but not to increase them otherwise a committee might be too easily become the champion of the department it was supposed to shadow. The Treasury Select Committee should be given the responsibility of examining the estimates as a whole, with the right to reduce them but not to increase them or to switch funds from one department to another.

In each case the decisions of a committee would not be final because the Bill as amended would go back to the House for its report stage. These suggestions would therefore simply adapt the normal legislative procedures for the particular purpose of dealing with public expenditure. An alternative arrangement would be for each department to have a committee to require the approval of the relevant select committee before they could be included in a Consolidated Fund Bill, though that would involve rather greater change in parliamentary procedure. It is these alternative needs to be adopted if Parliament is to fulfil one of the most important of its traditional functions: to control the supply of public money to the executive.

# The two car sales of the century

Christie's and Sotheby's are auctioning exceptional pictures from the Ford and Chrysler families in New York next week.

New York is playing host next week to the most sensational picture auctions for many years—perhaps since the Goldschmidt sale of 1958. They have been laughingly dubbed "the car sales" since Christie's are offering 10 pictures from the collection of Henry Ford II while Sotheby's have secured the Chrysler connexion, 41 paintings from the collection formed by Colonel and Mrs William Garbisch. Mrs Garbisch was the second daughter of car magnate Walter P. Chrysler.

Both collections have been formed since the last war and reflect the rich man's taste of the period by concentrating on Impressionist, Post-Impressionist and early twentieth century paintings.

With the back up of all that motor car money both collectors were enabled to buy the very best that came on the market. It is the extraordinary high quality of the paintings to be offered that sets these sales apart.

The Ford paintings include two Van Gogh views of the public garden at Arles that were in the recent Post-Impressionist show at the Royal Academy. There is also a brilliant Cézanne portrait of the late 1890s, "Paysan en Blouse Bleue" and several delicious naked ladies, including Degas, "Etude de Nu". The Garbisch pictures include a Titian, "Pisano", a "Salimbanque" of 1923 and Van Ravoux which made a record auction price for the artist back in 1966 when Christie's auctioned it for 150,000 gns.

Paintings of this importance are rarely sold by auction. It is less risky to sell privately through a dealer when very large sums are involved. And dealers will be watching anxiously next week to see whether prices comparable to those they have been charging are achieved. Works by Van Gogh and Cézanne have been sold by dealers at prices around two and three million dollars.

The auctioneers privately admit to nerves at so many fine paintings coming up for sale simultaneously. Will there be enough museums and millionaires to provide new homes for them at the right price?

Indeed, the two great collections, together with the large mixed property sales of Impressionist and modern paintings that are being held at the same time, are likely to provide an important pointer to the present state of the art market. Lesser sales over the last month or so have begun to suggest that an art market recession may be on the way. It is little wonder that prices have weakened in view of the unsettled state of the world, particularly Afghanistan and Iran, and current very high interest rates. There is a lot to be said at the moment for having your money earning interest of 20 per cent or so, rather than tied up in works of art in the hope of long-term appreciation.

The signs that all is not quite well are coming as usual from the lower end of the art market. When money is short, buying always becomes more selective; people will still make an effort



Details from Cézanne's Peasant in a Blue Blouse and Nude Study by Degas.

to acquire exceptional items, where they might have to wait for years to find a similar example for sale. But pleasant items which are going to be available next year as well as this, are now tending just not to sell.

This trend has become apparent in most of the main collecting fields, for pictures, for furniture, for porcelain and so on. The proportion of sales totals that are left unsold seems to be on the rise.

Moreover, since a proportion of cash generated by a sale is generally quoted by the auctioneers—rather than a proportion of the total number of lots—the position tends to be understated. When 10 per cent of the

cash total is unsold, it is now not unusual to find 20 to 30 per cent of the lots unsold; this reflects the fact that the best, and thus the most expensive, lots are generally finding buyers—while a mass of smaller items fail to sell.

In fact, it seems to be the middle range of goods that are most affected, items of good but not exceptional quality. There is still a reasonably strong market for junk as well as for the best pieces.

There are, of course, some fields which are exceptions to the rule. Antique silver, particularly lesser items, is sensitive to the price of silver bullion. At the beginning of the year prices spiralled and quantities

of silver were consigned to the various auctions for sale: now prices have plummeted against the backdrop of a substantial quantity of middle-range silver for sale is not helping.

Then, the market in Oriental rugs has been affected by the United States ban on Iranian imports. Dealers and collectors from the United States are not coming to Europe for sales and prices have been significantly affected.

The auction market in fine jewels also seems to be having its difficulties. The fact that jewels are so portable, and can be used as a means of transferring wealth from country to country has led to their great popularity of recent years—

particularly in the Middle East. The price spiral perhaps overdid itself; anyway, prices seem for the moment to be falling back.

All of which is not to say that the Ford and Garbisch sales next week will not break every auction record imaginable. The paintings are in the exceptional class, where opportunities must be grasped—or lost. The real indication of whether the market is slipping will come from the mixed property sales. The good pictures will no doubt be competed for, but what about the bad ones?

Geraldine Norman  
Salesroom Correspondent

# "I never thought," her eyes met mine, "I'd tell the time by diamonds."

She lifted the watch from its box and held it above her glass.

Diamonds adorned the simple shape, were set into the minuscule hands which moved imperceptibly around its face, like a tiny constellation in the night sky.

"It's beautiful," she murmured.

"It's not water resistant," I ventured, as she let the end of the delicately wrought bracelet slip through her fingers.

"Or champagne proof?" she followed, as the clasp touched the rim of the glass. A tiny bubble effervesced for a moment on the shimmering gold surface.

"Just don't bathe in it," I returned. Her eyes sparkled like diamonds themselves.

Audemars Piguet

An illustrated brochure and list of appointed jewellers may be obtained from Audemars Piguet, 74 Saffron Hill, London EC3N 8RS.

# How Mr Zaitsev has brightened the scene

Foreigners returning here invariably say their most striking impression is that people are better dressed than before. And one man who has perhaps done more than anyone to dispel the drab and dowdy image of the Russian—and especially of the Russian woman—is Slava Zaitsev, the Soviet Union's top fashion designer.

Two days ago he presented this year's spring and summer collection at the Union of Writers' house. It was an extraordinary evening: it summed up so much that is typical of the Soviet Union today and yet it was by no means typical of anything I have seen in this country before.

The Union of Writers' house is one of many clubs that play such a vital role in Soviet cultural and social life. Officially it is the headquarters of the Writers' Union to which all leading Soviet authors and poets—who have not fallen from grace—belong. Housed in an elegant pre-revolutionary mansion in the centre of Moscow, it functions as a club, a restaurant where its members can eat reasonably well in a relaxed and exclusive atmosphere, and a cultural centre where soirees and recitations, concerts and lectures are held.

The House of Writers organizes evenings devoted to leading authors, and the audience is always selective—members or their friends or those who have the wit and connections to obtain the hard-to-come-by tickets. Being thus relatively private and uncensored, these evenings can always take greater risks than public performances.

Zaitsev's show was sold out well in advance. The hall was full: about 600 people, mainly young women but with a fair sprinkling of men and plumper, more matronly figures.

He came on to the stage, a boyish 42-year-old who speaks quickly and wittily. "What is fashion?" he asked, and entertained the audience with a quick summary of the extravaganzas of Paris, London and Rome over the past 20 years, the trends, triumphs and aims of the leading designers.

He gave fair and ample credit to all the best that has come from Paris, speaking in full of about 600 people, mainly young women but with a fair sprinkling of men and plumper, more matronly figures.

The clothes he showed were magnificent, helped by five slender models who, I must admit, had far from

Russian figures. There were formal suits, high-shouldered, square-cut in elegant contours of navy blue and red or black and white. There were unadorned knitted dresses and matching skirts and jerseys in olive greens or black and purple. There were summer dresses with loose belts, bright yellow coats and romantic white chiffon evening gowns.

The striking thing was the simplicity of the designs: few frills or trappings, plain buttons, long, sweeping lengths of material. In the west this might be a passing trend, here it is also common sense. Zaitsev is keenly aware that fashion is not immediately available. Haute couture may be an indulgent fancy, but it will not help Russian women dress better as long as Soviet factories do not produce the necessary materials.

His frustration at the long gap between ideas and reality eventually led him to resign as chief designer of the House of Fashion. I saw his last collection two years ago: beautiful, imaginative, elegant and utterly unreal. No clothes could be bought there, only the paper patterns.

He now works for an experimental group of studios that is dedicated to getting the designs on the street. You will not find today's celebration marking the 35th anniversary of VE-Day. But all the music that accompanied the models on stage was western pop. "Got a man on my mind," crooned a voice as

may I suggest, Mr President, that every time you make a decision, reverse it."



rony official promises that fade with time. There were many touches to the evening that pointed to the contrasts in this country. Above the stage hung the obligatory red banner: Happy Victory Day comrades! In anticipation of today's celebration marking the 35th anniversary of VE-Day. But all the music that accompanied the models on stage was western pop. "Got a man on my mind," crooned a voice as

Zaitsev commented on the neck-line of a dress.

"Russia" and "We Russians"—an unusual harking back to the past when the obligatory official terminology is "the Soviet Union" and "Soviet people"—reminded us of the evening dress "reminds us of the last century, of the age of Anna Karenina", and he spoke appreciatively of Russian national tradition and Russian taste.

Ironically the music moved on to Boney M, and inevitably to the number that always seems to fascinate because of its risqué and faintly scandalous interpretation of Russian history: Rasputin. At that moment Sasha, the male model, was showing a brightly coloured house shirt—the kind you could wear to disco. The lights went down, the orchestra spotlighted, the music beat loud and Sasha gyrated to "Rah, rah, Rasputin, lover of the Russian Queen."

After the parade Zaitsev gave some hints on what to wear and how to make up. His advice was just the kind of thing you do not find in Soviet weekly magazines: shoes should be so, so, so, colours matching or contrasting, make-up subdued. "Don't make your eyes with eye-shadow, remember you are all part of the winter and could do with skin tanning."

refused to dictate: "Be individual, be exclusive, decide your own personality." The advice is more startling in a society where the collective mentality rules, but tradition ally and officially. Then Dima, a medical student and photographer, came on stage with his guitar. He sang in perfect English—Scottish and American folk songs. They were tuneful, modish and indicative that western youth folk culture is both popular and chic. Fifteen years ago a student would have known a song, and no audience under stood. Now almost every educated Russian under 30 knows some English and many speak it well.

The evening ended with Zaitsev reciting some of his own poetry—extravagant, emotional, declamatory stuff which would have seemed odd to a place to an Anglo-Sax audience but which came across well to Russians. There is strong tradition of public poetry in this country. Yevgeny Yevgenyevich used to drive thousands to hear him. Television occasionally broadcasts at peak viewing time recitations by well-known poets packed theatres.

The evening, traditional yet challenging with its visions, was suited to an audience already keenly aware of culture and ideas beyond the Soviet frontiers in spite of the physical and ideological barriers. Wasn't that interesting? I heard a middle-aged decidedly unfashionable woman remark: "I thought was all very good."

Michael Binyoc











## FOREIGN REPORT

## Yugoslavia's collective leadership calmly sets helm on course followed by Tito

Talking to members of the collective leadership who, with Tito's death, are now in supreme charge of Yugoslavia, one cannot help being struck by their calm, cool and realistic appreciation of the situation and of what the future holds.

Tito's long illness has served to take some of the drama out of the present situation and has given all concerned time to prepare their own minds for the next phase.

These are men who have worked together for a long time. As always they emphasize Yugoslavia's utter determination and ability to maintain its independence while at the same time remaining genuinely detached from both Eastern and Western alliances.

This is an attitude both East and West sometimes find hard to appreciate, but which, as for the last 30 years, remains the basis of Yugoslav policy and need be no obstacle to friendly relations with any country which does not threaten Yugoslav independence or territorial integrity.

President Carter's statement of confidence in Yugoslavia's ability to defend its own independence struck the right note by being reassuring and showing interest without being in any way patronizing or protective and was given wide prominence by local media.

Meanwhile, though recognizing the disastrous damage done by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the Yugoslavs still emphasize their anxiety to see better relations restored between East and West.

Despite widely differing political systems and allegiances, the Yugoslav Government enjoys excellent relations with its neighbours: Italy, Austria, Hungary, Romania, Greece, and Turkey. Albania, the most recently volunteered the statement that, in case of trouble with the Russians, it would at once come to Yugoslavia's assistance. The only possible exception is Bulgaria, which thought cast covetous eyes on Macedonia.

Economic considerations bulk large with the Yugoslavs at present. The leaders leave one in no doubt about this. In particular they would like to expand their trade with the West in order to improve their balance of payments and also to avoid undue economic dependence on the Eastern bloc.

It would be of great help to them in both these ways if Western countries (including Britain) would take more of their exports. There can be no doubt that joint production ventures, of which there are already some very successful examples, some with third parties, are also mutually most beneficial.



Tito with Churchill in London in March, 1953.

Negotiations for a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC, which accounts for about 40 per cent of Yugoslavia's foreign trade, took a long time to complete, but have now been brought to a successful conclusion. This is most welcome on both economic and political grounds.

Internally, one finds the same continuity. The collective leadership is on maintaining the course which, with Tito's blessing, it has successfully followed for the past decade and which clearly offers much the best prospect of stability and national unity.

To meet any possible charge of excessive central control by Belgrade or of discrimination against one or other national minority, decentralization and devolution, both politically and economically, have been carried to astonishing lengths.

Each republic and autonomous region has its own government and also its own party. Moreover, at the centre, the presidencies of both party and state are ethnically balanced with the most scrupulous care, as are appointments throughout the bureaucracy.

Under what is now almost a confederation, the central Government retains overall control in few sectors apart from foreign affairs and defence: power

in the rest, including finance, being devolved almost entirely to the governments of the republics.

What is more, the parties in the republics are independent of the central party organization and are given to branching out on their own—sometimes with surprising results. In fact, short of complete independence, it would be hard to carry devolution further.

In recent years a new, more realistic and generally acceptable method has been worked out to help solve the marked differences in economic development, living standards and general prosperity which still exist between the north and south of the country and which in the past have proved a serious stumbling block. Economic support from one area to another is now beginning to be given on a regular investment basis.

In this way, entrepreneurs from the more advanced and more prosperous republics of the north, notably Slovenia and Croatia, retain a measure of control over enterprises which they set up in, say, Macedonia or Kosovo and can also count on a reasonable return for their money and technical expertise.

This helps to obviate any question of charity grudgingly given or resentfully received.

Apart from being sounder economics, it is also helping to remove a perennial source of friction between republics and a potential source of nationalistic.

Throughout the economy, self-management by independent enterprises possessing a surprising degree of genuine independence and often operating in healthy competition with each other, remains the rule.

In contrast, for example, to East Germany, where the state is largely collectivized, is now 80 per cent in private hands. Though privately owned farms are limited in size by statute, individuals, particularly in the richer parts of the country, are able to make a good living from the land.

What is in effect something like a market economy operating under varying circumstances in six different republics and two autonomous regions makes for a high degree of pluralism, as it has come to be known in Yugoslavia.

This is duly reflected in the latest of several long and complicated constitutions, largely the work of the late Edvard Kardelj. This is claimed, not altogether convincingly, to provide the element of political conflict necessary to the democratic process by means of the interplay of different regional, professional and economic interests rather than of mutually opposed political parties.

Certainly, problems which come before the various national and republican chambers are most vigorously and contentiously debated, and, when a vote comes to be taken, it is not unknown for a republican government to be actually defeated and forced to resign.

Meanwhile, under what is admittedly a one-party system, there is a constant reminder that the role of the party is now to guide, advise and energize rather than enforce decisions.

There is clearly nothing static about the present system. Pragmatism is the order of the day. Interesting new ideas keep cropping up and are being tried out. Thus, it is already possible in Slovenia for a private citizen to establish a small enterprise and to use its savings to take a part of the party.

What is more, one purpose of these and other interesting experiments is, as Tito put it, "to make things work", and, incidentally, to produce more goods in the shops and a better standard of living all round.

Yugoslavs who are quite capable of drawing their own conclusions, now travel freely and widely in the West and, to a lesser extent, in the Eastern bloc. Nothing they see in the latter is likely to make them want to exchange their present

way of life for anything behind the Iron Curtain.

Short of a crisis, there seems likely to be greater relaxation and liberalisation in the long term rather than any sudden threatening up.

Certainly, this is the avowed purpose of the country's present leaders, notably Dr Vladimir Bakarić from Croatia and Stane Dolanc from Slovenia, who in all these respects are at least as go-ahead as Tito ever was and seem well attuned to the buoyant mood now prevailing in the country.

This should not, however, be taken as meaning that Yugoslavia is moving closer to the West. On the contrary, its policy of detachment from both power blocks is, in the present crisis, as firmly stressed as ever.

While certain sections of the press scan the horizon for Cossacks on Yugoslavia's frontiers and insurgents at home and, most of all, for some figure ready to step into Tito's shoes, both the Government and people of Yugoslavia remain calm and collected.

Inevitably, Tito's death has left them with an abiding sense of loss. The personal concern and affection for him of an ordinary man and woman on the street was evident throughout the whole of his long illness. But it has also left a keen sense of gratitude that he lived long enough to allow Yugoslavia sufficient stability for it to be able to continue along the lines laid down in his lifetime.

I have been in particular impressed by the self-reliance, good sense and involvement of the younger generation, keen to play its full part in a society which it is actively helping to build.

It would be idle to suppose that the future will be any easier for Yugoslavia than for any other medium-sized country in the world today.

There are plenty of problems to be faced both at home and abroad, but at least the Afghan crisis, coming when it did, served to awaken the West, as well as most of the non-aligned nations, in particular, to the continuing possibility of sudden military action by the Soviet Union anywhere within the vast area which it chooses to regard as its own direct or indirect sphere of interest.

At the same time the aftermath can scarcely have failed to impress on President Brezhnev and his elderly friends in the Kremlin the simple fact that as of now such action cannot be undertaken by them without producing an increasingly serious and widespread reaction from the rest of the world, or without doing still greater damage to their already badly tarnished public image.

Fitzroy Maclean

## Appointments Vacant

## Deputy to the Solicitor with a view to succession

In the light of the announced intention of the Government that the Telecommunications Business of the Post Office should be transferred to a new public authority to be established by Act of Parliament, it has been decided to appoint a Deputy to the Solicitor to the Post Office.

It is expected that the Solicitor will, in due course, be appointed to the post of Solicitor to the new telecommunications authority and that the Deputy Solicitor will transfer from the Post Office to the new authority as his Deputy with a view to succeeding him on his retirement, probably towards the end of next year.

The Solicitor to the Post Office is the legal adviser to the Post Office Board and is responsible for the provision by his office of comprehensive legal services for the Post Office in England and Wales. It is expected that the Solicitor to the telecommunications authority will have similar functions and responsibilities.

The post of Deputy Solicitor will carry a salary in excess of £20,000.

Applications from solicitors should be made by letter with curriculum vitae not later than 30th May to the Director, Management Development, Post Office Central Headquarters, 23 Howland Street, London W1P 6HQ, from whom further information about the post may be obtained.

## The Post Office

## GENERAL VACANCIES

## High class jewellers SALES PERSON

A good educational background as well as some experience in retail sales is essential. A firm of international reputation offers a competitive salary, non-contributory pension scheme, 4 weeks holidays, and luncheon vouchers.

Please phone 493 5403

## WELL ORGANISED?

Overworked? Administration? Planning? Organisation? A good educational background as well as some experience in retail sales is essential. A firm of international reputation offers a competitive salary, non-contributory pension scheme, 4 weeks holidays, and luncheon vouchers.

## ASSISTANT MANAGER

Requires for supermarket City Centre. A good educational background as well as some experience in retail sales is essential. A firm of international reputation offers a competitive salary, non-contributory pension scheme, 4 weeks holidays, and luncheon vouchers.

## PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

University of Reading DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS & MANAGEMENT 1980 M.A.F.F. RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Candidates interested in working on a comparative study of food manufacturing and distribution in the U.K. and a major E.C.C. country are invited to apply. The post is available to the Head of Department. The salary is £10,000 per annum. The salary is £10,000 per annum. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

Bristol Polytechnic DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING PRINCIPAL LECTURER IN THERMO-FLUID MECHANICS

This is a senior post in the Engineering Department. Candidates should have substantial teaching and research experience. The salary is £10,000 per annum. The salary is £10,000 per annum. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

GERMAN TEACHER with University degree teaching experience and language qualifications. Please send CV to 360 Oxford Street, W.1.

All recruitment advertisements on this page are open to both male and female applicants.

(continued on page 26)

## £10,000 p.a.+

Multi-national pharmaceutical manufacturer is forming a highly specialised hospital sales team in the U.K.

For the experienced hospital sales representative who has consistently been at the top of the sales ladder, earnings in excess of £10,000 per annum are very realistic. Those who meet the initial sales goal will be given early opportunity for management positions. We are aware that this is an unusual earnings opportunity and can best be attained by persons who have a successful career in selling hospital products such as I.V. solutions, anaesthetics, and other drugs used in C.C.U., I.T.U., Theatre and Casualty.

Applicants who have experience in providing product education to nursing personnel on all shifts—day, evening and nights will be given preference. A car and liberal expense account are provided.

Kindly respond giving previous five years' experience to: Mr. Robert Ogle, International Medication Systems, 11 Royal Oak Way South, Daventry, NN11 5PJ.

(Your reply will be strictly confidential)

## MIDDLE EAST OPPORTUNITIES

## Purchasing Manager

At least 5 years experience with reputable firm. International purchasing is desirable with strong background on food products purchasing. Salary £25,000 per annum plus commensurate experience and background. Tax free.

## Dieticians

Must have accredited University degree with at least 3 years' experience with reputable hospital. Salary £15,000-£18,000 per annum depending on qualifications. Tax free.

Accommodation, meals and transportation, medical and hospitalisation insurance, 1 month paid vacation per year and air passage to country of origin paid provided with each appointment.

Please reply, enclosing CV, to: N. Jaatoul Arabella Court, 45 Marlborough Place, NW8.

## Royal National Institute for the Blind

## Deputy Director-General

This post will become vacant on 1 September, 1980 through the promotion of the present Deputy Director-General. Candidates must have good all-round management/administrative ability and be aware of the need to provide services in a cost effective way. Broad experience of committee work would be advantageous. Post offers scope to a person with initiative and energy who is able to work successfully with senior colleagues and staff. Salary (under review) £12,500 per annum. Preference will be given to suitably qualified visually handicapped candidates. Please apply with full curriculum vitae, including present post and salary, together with names of two referees, by 27 May, 1980. Applications, marked "Confidential DGG/RNIB", to the Chairman, RNIB, 224 Great Portland Street, London W1N 6AA.

## SAUDI AND LIBYA

Male Secretary, 25+ years, with proven secretarial skills at executive level. Speaks 150-200 m./1001 for oil company. 12 months renewable contract. Salary £10,000 p.a. plus benefits.

## SECRETARY LIBYA

35+ years. Salary £7,200-8,000. Free accommodation. (Open to male/female) For more details contact Mrs. Veronica Lapa, Centacom staff, 937 6225.

## CENTACOM

## Ottawa mourns the resignation of Mr Vance

Probably no other foreign official had more personal or professional reason to bemoan the resignation of Mr Vance as United States Secretary of State than Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian External Affairs Minister.

Two weeks ago, immediately before his resignation, Mr Vance paid a one-day visit to Ottawa when, as Mr MacGuigan forlornly noted after the resignation was announced, the Canadian Minister was able to "fill the full" of the Canadian viewpoint on a wide range of bilateral and world issues.

Such occasions are treasured in Ottawa, which is not exactly the crossroads of the world, and not the sort of place that busy secretaries of State visit every day.

For Canada, relations with its super-power neighbour transcend in importance every other aspect of foreign policy, while to the United States, Canada does not bulk nearly so large. It is a dichotomy that Canada is always having to learn afresh to live with.

It is true that this country is by far the United States' biggest trading partner, with exports last year of more than \$3 billion Canadian dollars and

imports from the United States totalling more than 45 billion Canadian dollars. No other two countries in the world remotely approach those trading volumes.

Canada's problem is that it is basically a good-news country as far as the United States is concerned. It is just not friendly, one that can usually be counted on to come through in a pinch. It is not surprising that Washington, embroiled every day in crisis in different parts of the world, has developed the habit of taking Canada for granted.

Even the danger of a breakup of its northern neighbour, implicit in the coming Quebec referendum on sovereignty, association with the rest of Canada, has caused little stir in Washington. It is just not accustomed to having anything very sinister happen here. Yet, a splintering of the Canadian confederation would have obvious, potentially grave implications for the security of the United States itself.

All this is not to say that there are not some extremely difficult problems in Canada-United States relations right now. Two of the most contentious ones involve maritime

questions, although in one case the problem is not with the Carter Administration itself, but with Congress.

Just over a year ago, in Washington, representatives of the two countries signed a treaty intended to put an end to a so-called "fish war"—minus destroyers and guns—in the Gulf of Maine off the East Coast.

However, United States scallop fishermen were not happy with the division of the catch agreed upon by Canadian and American negotiators after protracted bargaining, and they mounted a political campaign against it.

The result was that when the treaty finally reached the United States Senate for ratification hearings, it was given a rough reception by a number of New England senators. Now there are doubts as to the ultimate fate of the treaty in the Senate itself.

This episode seemed to make clear that the mass outpouring of gratitude by Americans to Canada for the role which its Tehran embassy played in smuggling the Iranian hostages out of Iran in January is not likely to be trans-

lated into anything much more concrete than the \$95 bn. worth of the United States now being offered Canadians by the Greyhound Bus Company.

(Not that Canadians would necessarily have any other way: many felt acutely embarrassed by the torrent of emotions loosely flowing from the operations, which was looked upon here as merely a matter of helping a friend in need.)

A second treaty, aimed at resolving a long-standing dispute over the East Coast maritime boundary between the two countries, also appears in trouble. It would refer the boundary question to a special panel of the International Court of Justice for arbitration.

A conflict involving the United States and Canadian Governments flows from the international law-of-the-sea conference, where the two countries are locked in a dispute over the seabed mining of minerals.

Canada, the world's foremost nickel producer, wants fairly tight controls placed on the mining of the minerals which carpet parts of the ocean floor and which are rich in nickel, as well as containing manganese, copper and cobalt.

The United States, backed by the European Economic Community, Japan and other nickel-consuming nations, is seeking relatively weak production controls.

On other issues, Canada is increasingly concerned about trans-border fallout from air pollution in the United States, sometimes called "acid rain", and lack of consultation on increased American use of coal.

On the American side, it is practically a sure bet that present tendencies toward economic nationalism in Mr Trudeau's administration will at some point draw Washington's ire. The United States has \$3 billion Canadian dollars worth of investments in Canada, which is presumably not prepared to see jeopardized in any way.

In foreign affairs, Mr Trudeau—after considerable hesitation—got behind the United States-led boycott of the Moscow Olympics. He has also fallen in step.

United States measures to put pressure on Iran to release the hostages, while expressing abhorrence, like other European leaders of the idea of military intervention.

Jack Best

## Food Report

## Constancy of fish fingers a symbol of calm in a trade of frequent change

One of the many anniversaries of 1980 has not yet been celebrated. Let us forget it, it is now 25 years since fish fingers were first sold in this country. Like baked beans and cornflakes, they were introduced after becoming well-established in the United States. They are all now as British as tea, instant mash and salad cream.

When the frozen food industry was in its infancy, some shopkeepers said that it would never last. Frozen foods were expensive and troublesome to store in shops and kitchens. They were minority products which would never compete with their frozen rivals.

Today frozen foods are at the heart of every grocer's display. They are coveted and promoted as one of the few centres of growth in an age of static food sales while tins have acquired a dowdy and old-fashioned image.

Fish fingers are the butt of many jokes about the remorseless invasion of the British diet by factory foods. At worst, they have convinced a generation of children that cod

are rectangular and three inches long. At best, they have saved the fishing industry from an even faster decline than it has actually suffered.

Fish fingers were first sold in Britain by Birds Eye, a company which still sells more frozen food here than any other. The company was named after a Mr Birdseye, an American who noticed, on hunting trips in the far north of Canada before 1914 that fish left in frozen conditions were good to eat after many weeks.

He realized the possibilities of a commercial freezing process, invented one and gave his name to a frozen-food company which opened for business in the United States 50 years ago. The British Birds Eye company is part of Unilever, which is also responsible for margarine, tinny peas, washing powder and saucages.

## Correction

Cocaine is derived from coca and not cocoa as stated in this page on May 2.

It is not surprising that a group so attuned to the everyday requirements of the modern family should have mastered the success of one of the most durable of groceries. Fish fingers are one of the few groceries which shoppers expect to remain constant and unchanged.

They began as rectangles of cod, drenched with a coating of breadcrumbs soaked in lurid yellow colouring. That is what they are today, a symbol of calm in a trade obsessed with frantic change in which bars of chocolate change their shape from year to year while marketing experts strive to think of a constant succession of new shapes, sizes and colours for sweets and snacks.

Fish fingers might well have changed as well. There is no reason why they should be rectangular and yellow. They could just as well have been left without colouring, or covered with pink and green stripes if consumer research had revealed a demand for them.

Research has shown through-

out, however, that the public does not want fish fingers to change. Their most valuable service to the diet has been to provide despairing parents with a means of persuading their children to eat fish. That remains their role after 25 years.

They have survived triumphantly the danger that has undermined many successful groceries. That is underlining a successful product which is a cheap substitute which destroys faith in the successful original.

Fish fingers can sometimes be found in a state which suggests that they contain more bread than fish and are made from chopped tails and fins. Such products have made no headway against the cod fish finger. A chicken finger made to look as much like the fish original as possible was introduced a few years ago. It has almost disappeared.

Bacon factories in Denmark send a similar bacon finger to Britain and have just begun selling a beef one as well. Neither has much chance of



## Stock Exchange Prices

# Nervous selling

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, April 28. Dealings End, Today. § Contango Day, May 12. Settlement Day, May 19  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

**\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

## LET THE GIN BE HIGH & DRY!



## Really Dry Gin

[illegible]



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

**Ansafone**  
Post Office Approved  
Telephone Answering Machines  
From only £1.65 per week  
125 High Holborn, London, WC1V 6QQ  
**01-404 0202**

### Confusion over sanctions as US agrees \$5m Soviet order

From Frank Vogl  
US Economics Correspondent  
Washington, May 8

The Carter Administration has vetoed the shipment of \$10m (£4.3m) worth of American military equipment to the Soviet Union. Officials insist this action demonstrates that the United States is determined to limit severely sales to the Soviet Union because of its invasion of Afghanistan.

But the administration has also approved a \$5m sale of energy technology to the Russians, suggesting that it has decided to exempt the oil industry from its new overall sales restraint policy to Moscow. There does not, in fact, appear to be a clear and consistent policy, with the American trade policy towards the Soviet Union, despite protestations by Department of Commerce officials that such guidelines exist.

It appears that foreign pressure can play a significant role in determining policy, with the Japanese government, for example, being instrumental in influencing the United States authorities to approve the energy equipment sale.

Japanese companies are playing a leading role in energy development projects in Siberia and the American equipment is needed for these projects. According to the *Wall Street Journal*, Mr Dmitri Polyanski, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Tokyo, has told the Japanese government that Soviet-Japanese relations could be jeopardized if Japan imposes sanctions on joint energy projects in Siberia.

Informal sources in Washington say that the Japanese government has strongly indicated to the White House and State Department that it wants the United States to exempt oil equipment sales from the trade sanctions on the Soviet Union. But if the United States is making no effort to frustrate Soviet energy development it is directly striving to undermine the Soviet lobby industry.

"It seems as if we are saying, 'we don't mind you having the oil to run your trucks, but we are going to try and make sure you just don't build any trucks,'" said one source. The decision on the Kama River project was apparently influenced by officials at the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Council. At issue are two assembly line machines produced by the Ingersoll Rand company which were about to be shipped to the Soviet Union this week.

Sources said there has been increasing intelligence evidence that lorries built at the Kama River plants have been used by the Soviet military in Afghanistan.

"This means the end use is military, and we had been assured that the Kama plants produced only non military vehicles. As the end use of the trucks is military, we feel we have to block sales of all types of equipment to Kama," a White House official said.

He admitted that the equipment was not sophisticated or high technology and nor was it specifically designed for military purposes.

In January, shortly after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the administration said it was blocking all goods that had export licences for the Soviet Union, involving 800 separate contracts.

Goods that did not come into any type of high technology category or potentially sensitive military category did not even need valid licences. This was the case for the Ingersoll Rand equipment.

However, in the past few days, the administration decided not only that the equipment for the Kama plants needed licences but also that it would not issue such licences.

An announcement is about to be placed in the United States Federal Register that will specifically state that Ingersoll Rand need not apply for valid licences because such an application will be denied.

The administration stated on March 19, after a thorough review of its trade policy towards the Soviet Union, that it would not approve sales of a long list of items. The list does not include the Ingersoll Rand machinery, unless these are viewed specifically as having military purposes, but it does cover some technology areas and, depending upon interpretation, energy equipment could be included.

The oil deal which is to go ahead is for \$5m worth of equipment from a subsidiary of the Armo Corporation for use on a drilling rig off the coast of Sakhalin Island, north of Japan.

All sales by American companies to the Soviet Union are being reviewed by a committee composed of officials from several government departments including the CIA and the National Security Council. Decisions considered to be delicate are taken to a higher-level committee.

### Bank abandons plans to recall £500m

By John Whitmore

The Bank of England has cancelled its plans to recall more than £500m from the banking system next week in the face of the continuing liquidity pressures on the banking system.

The Bank has also deferred its requirement that the clearing banks repurchase some £1,000m of gilt edged stock that it bought from them on a temporary basis earlier this year. The clearing banks are being asked to repurchase the stock in two tranches on June 12 and June 17.

News of the Bank's decision helped to steady the gilt market which had opened earlier in the week of the previous day's warning from Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Government believed it would be wrong to lower minimum lending rates prematurely.

Even so, gilts generally gave up part of their recent gains, finishing with losses of 25p to 50p. Interest in the new government stock offering—£1,000m of Exchequer 13½ per cent

1992—was also subdued, with market estimates putting applications at around a couple of hundred million.

Applications for the new stock, which is initially £20 per cent paid, were allotted in full at the minimum tender price of £96 per cent. Initial dealings today are expected to see the stock trading at a small discount.

The Bank of England's decision not to drain the banking system of liquidity comes after the continuing pressures on the system that arose from a huge flow of money out of the private sector into the hands of the Exchequer early this year.

The effect of these flow swas to drain the system of liquidity an cleave the banks short of the reserve assets that the monetary authorities require them to hold. Had the authorities not acted to provide adequate relief, banks would have been forced to bid in funds to alleviate their position, thus forcing interest rates up still further.

The Bank has consistently stressed that its operations have been designed to alleviate a temporary technical problem and do not represent any relaxation

of the Governments underlying monetary stance. The official attitude has consistently been that any further rise in interest rates would not have been justified in terms of overall monetary policy and that given time MLR at 17 per cent would start to weaken private sector credit demand.

The authorities have, however, had to extend help to the banking system for much longer than was originally envisaged. Tax flows to the Exchequer were heavier than expected in the first quarter of the year and the position has been further aggravated by the Government's considerable success this year in selling new gilt edged stock.

The situation should start to improve steadily with Exchequer disbursements to the private sector exceeding receipts. But it is still likely to be some weeks before there is sufficient liquidity flowing back into the system to allow a full unwinding of the substantial borrowing and credit borrowing that has taken place between the banks and the discount market on the one hand and the central bank on the other.

The unwinding process could, moreover, be slowed down if there is a fresh spate of non-bank investment demand for government stock over the next month. That itself would not necessarily preclude a reduction in MLR if the authorities considered that other developments justified such a cut, but the authorities would probably prefer to see the unwinding process completed before they start cutting interest rates.

Just how long it will now be before MLR is reduced is a matter of some dispute in the City. Although growth in sterling M3, the broad-based definition of money, has been successfully reined back recently, this has been in large measure as a result of the Government's success in persuading investors to trade their bank deposits for gilt edged stock.

The other essential condition before a cut in MLR can be contemplated is a declaration that the private sector's demand for credit. But this has remained stubbornly high in spite of the high cost of borrowing.

Banks' hackles up; and Financial Editor, page 23

**Stock markets**  
FT Ind 436.7 down 2.7  
FT Gilt 67.54 down 0.30

**Sterling**  
\$2.2859 up 38 pts  
Index 73.3 up 0.3

**Dollar**  
Index 85.9 up 0.2  
DM 1.7930 up 77 pts

**Gold**  
\$516.50 up \$6

**Money**  
3 mth sterling 16½-17½  
3 mth Euro \$ 11½-11¾  
6 mth Euro \$ 11½-11¾

### IN BRIEF

#### American union seeks curbs on car imports

United Auto Workers Union is to file a formal petition demanding that the United States government should restrict car imports.

Mr Douglas Fraser, the union's leader, said that unless there were import restraints the American car industry would face a prolonged and devastating depression.

The petition will be filed, possibly by coincidence, two weeks before the presidential primary election in Michigan and less than four weeks before the primary in Ohio.

Hundreds of thousands of car industry workers are now unemployed in these states.

**Grand Met bid move**  
Grand Metropolitan may raise its £415m (£180m) bid of \$50 a share for Liggett, the United States cigarette and drinks group which is planning to accept \$65 a share partial offer from Standard Brands.

**Car output falls**  
United Kingdom car output in the first four months of the year was 380,000, a fall of 10 per cent on the same period a year earlier.

**Fewer house starts**  
Builders started work on 12,300 homes during March, 3,600 fewer than in the same month last year. Altogether, first quarter starts were 26 per cent down on the previous quarter.

**Barclays freeze**  
Barclays Bank is to freeze the 13p withdrawal fee charged on personal accounts until the end of 1980, because of large profits from high interest rates. The minimum balance needed for automatic free banking will be cut from £100 to £50.

**Peerless on offer**  
Peerless, the Birmingham-based company with interests in engineering, electronics and home improvements, is being brought to the market by Singer & Friedlander. A quarter of the equity is being offered at 100p, valuing the company at £12.9m.

**IMF gold price**  
The International Monetary Fund sold 443,200 ounces of gold at an average of \$504.90 an ounce at its final monthly gold auction in the current series.

**Licences refused**  
Another 31 credit traders have been refused licences or had their licences taken away by the Office of Fair Trading during the six months to February. Seventy-two others were warned that their licences might be refused or revoked because of past trading records.

**Zimbabwe debts**  
Following Mr Mugabe's statement that his Government intends to honour debts of the previous Southern Rhodesia governments, Zimbabwean officials have come to London for preliminary talks both with United Kingdom officials and with the Council of Foreign Bondholders.

### Windfall profits tax cuts into British Gas Corporation's surplus

By Nicholas Hirst

Energy Correspondent

British Gas Corporation's large profits are to be cut by a new levy to be imposed from the present financial year.

The levy, which amounts to a windfall profits tax, was announced by Mr David Howell, the Secretary of State for Energy, in reply to a Parliamentary question. It will need legislation which will be introduced as soon as possible.

There are no details of the size of the levy or how it will work. It will be imposed on the British Gas Corporation, the monopoly supplier of gas to the British sector of the North Sea, in respect of contracts not subject to Petroleum Revenue Tax.

It is believed that all gas now delivered from the North Sea is on contracts signed before 1975 when PRT came into effect.

British Gas's profits have caused much controversy and critics have long called for a windfall tax. The BGC is expected to make £400m in the year just ended and £600m in the present year under conservative inflation adjusted accounting techniques.

But imposition of the new levy will not affect gas prices to the consumer during the next three years. In January Mr Howell announced that he expected gas prices to be raised by 10 per cent a year above the rate of inflation during this period.

At the same time a financial target of a return on the real cost of assets of 9 per cent was set. This will be modified to take into account the reduction in BGC's revenues.

British Gas said last night it was disappointed that a levy was to be imposed. "We are concerned about the reaction of our customers who are already

confused about rising fuel prices and of the impact on employees' morale."

Market research has shown that consumers have misunderstood the rises in gas prices intended by the Government. Sales of appliances have fallen and some consumers believe that gas is already more expensive than electricity. This is unlikely even after all rises have been imposed in three years' time.

It is not clear what the effect on government revenues will be by imposing the levy. Mr Howell said that "some of the financial benefits which would otherwise accrue to the corporation will be permanently transferred to the benefit of the nation as a whole."

At present British Gas pays its surplus revenues into the National Loan Account and receives interest in return. The Government has agreed to return this money in future if British Gas requires it for investment. So although the Government receives the cash, the money remains the property of British Gas and the large profits swell reserves.

A cash limit of £400m has been imposed on the corporation since 1980-81 and it was expected to be a substantial contributor to reversing the net borrowing requirement of all nationalized industries by 1983/84.

The levy will reduce British Gas's reserves from what they would otherwise be and remove the necessary for paying interest on profits lent to the Government through the National Loans Account.

But that will have to be allowed for in changes to the financial target. The change looks largely to be one of book-keeping but it will reduce the ability of the corporation to keep the windfall benefit of rising gas prices to itself and may be used to push up prices in future.

### Opec price obstacles remain but ministers reach partial agreement

From Our Correspondent

Partial agreement on a long-term strategy for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was reached yesterday at the end of a two-day meeting in Algiers.

Dr Humberto Calderon Bert, Venezuela's oil minister and the president of Opec, announced that Algeria, Iran and Libya were not in full agreement with the floor price mechanism called for in the report from the long-term strategy committee headed by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani.

Dr Bert added that pricing would be further discussed in Algeria in June and that final points of the report would be discussed at another special meeting before the Opec summit to be held in Baghdad in early November.

He said: "I am fully satisfied with the results we have

achieved at this meeting. You cannot expect 12 sovereign nations to agree in five minutes on details of a report which was prepared only after two years of study."

The thirteenth Opec member, Nigeria, did not send any delegates to this meeting because its oil ministry officials face charges of corruption.

Dr Bert revealed that the conference had approved unanimously a proposal to set up an Opec bank to help developing nations. But there was no discussion of the \$20,000m (£8,880m) capital proposed by Venezuela and Algeria.

Dr Bert said the figure for the Bank would be decided at the special meeting after Algeria when Opec ministers of finance and foreign affairs would also be present.

He said that Opec's stance on

the forthcoming North-South discussions at the United Nations would also be dealt with then.

Dr Bert said that it was desirable for pricing to be studied further in view of market developments.

Ministers agree that some kind of production level must be maintained in time of excess supply but that the insistence on mandatory programming for each state was brushed aside.

Ministers felt that world market prospects were sufficiently optimistic to dispense with controls.

An alternative to programming was discussed that would enable producing states to continue oil production and store the excess as strategic reserves.

Natural gas prices were included in the discussion of floor prices.

Financial Editor, p23

Ronald Pullen

### Lawson warning to building societies

By Margaret Stone

Building societies were given a warning yesterday that any more towards more competitive interest rates would mean higher house prices, higher mortgage rates and a risk of high interest rates elsewhere in the economy.

Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, told the annual conference of the Building Societies' Association at Bournemouth that any move towards more like commercial institutions could lead to questions about building societies' special treatment and would force the Government to consider including building societies in the money supply figures.

Mr Lawson was referring to the Stow Report on mortgage finance in the 1980s. It says societies should introduce competitive interest rates to the mortgage backing and make home loans available on demand in the future.

Mr Ralph Stow, chief executive of the Cheltenham Gloucester Building Society and chairman of the committee which produced the Stow Report, said: "I don't see why the building societies should be a soft touch in the savings movement."

Mr Lawson said: "This may sound as if I am telling you 'If you try to expand we will make life difficult for you'. That is not so."

"What I am saying is that if you try to meet the demand for mortgages by raising your interest rates nearer to market clearing levels, obviously your position in the financial system would change and other changes must inevitably follow from that."

Mr Leonard Williams, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said he was not surprised by Mr Lawson's comment, but reiterated that building societies were "grossly uncompetitive and will have to be brought back into line."

### RHP Pre-Tax Profits more than doubled

Unaudited results of the Group for the 26 weeks to 28 March, 1980

	26 weeks to 28 March, 1980	26 weeks to 30 March, 1979	26 weeks to 28 March, 1978
Turnover	59,841	50,390	98,417
Profit before interest	6,900	2,880	6,734
Less: Interest payable	965	679	1,466
Profit before tax	5,935	2,201	5,268
Dividends per share	2.00p	1.44p	4.90p

- Bearings activities provide main element of profit increase
- Electrical division continues to move ahead
- Philidas fasteners show further improvement
- Overseas subsidiaries sustain strong profit performance
- Profits for second half may not match the record interim results

To: The Assistant Secretary, Ransome Hoffmann Pollard Limited,  
P.O. Box 7, New Street, Chelmsford, Essex, CM1 1PU

Please send me details of your:  
☐ Circulars Results  
☐ Annual Report for 1979

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

**RHP**

### PRICE CHANGES

Rises	Falls
Hydroxyl 17p to 62p	Audiomatic 1p to 5p
Coca Gold 12p to 45p	Wilton-Percy 11p to 23p
Gen Mining 17p to 68p	Ferranti 10p to 50p
Rawlins & Trenchard 31p to 41p	Shawin 11p to 12p
Lasmo 46p to 63p	Kinross 16p to 43p
Norton Simon 22c to 57c	Mount Lyall 6p to 62p
Polly Peck 8p to 37p	Naturalistic 11p to 49p
Pitt Chisholm 4p to 60p	Rand Mine P 15p to 23p
Tricentral 12p to 35p	Secombe Mars 13p to 43p
Ultramar 20p to 68p	UC Inv 11p to 43p

Bank	Bank
Australia 11.10	Bank of America 11.10
Belgium 30.85	Bank of Canada 11.10
Canada 69.75	Bank of India 11.10
Denmark 2.72	Bank of Japan 11.10
France 13.23	Bank of London 11.10
Germany 4.36	Bank of Mexico 11.10
Greece 95.00	Bank of New York 11.10
Hong Kong 11.40	Bank of Paris 11.10
India 11.13	Bank of Rome 11.10
Italy 1285.00	Bank of Spain 11.10
Japan 257.00	Bank of Sweden 11.10
Netherlands 4.48	Bank of Switzerland 11.10

### Investment trust to gain control of London Merchant Securities

### Lord Rayne reshuffles his £200m empire

Lord Rayne, one of Britain's most successful post-war property developers, is rearranging the control of his master company, London Merchant Securities.

In an imaginative deal, the shares now held by Lord Rayne's private interests and through Milrayne, a company jointly-owned with the S. Pearson publishing, banking and industrial group, are to be acquired by a little-known investment trust, Westpool, which will end up with a 50.3 per cent interest in LMS as its main asset.

Explaining the rationale for the deal, Lord Rayne said last night that there were two reasons behind the reshuffle. "First," he said, "it will provide a listed security in place of a shareholding in a private

company which has been privately controlled LMS—in effect enfranchising LMS shareholders."

The second benefit Lord Rayne foresaw was "a broadening of LMS institutional investment base."

At the moment LMS has two large institutional shareholders—Norwich Union and General Accident—which between them control 16 per cent of the LMS shares. Lord Rayne said that the small number of shares available through the stock market had limited institutional interest.

In return for the issue of almost 67 million shares on the basis of their net asset value of 143.4p a share, Westpool will receive all the ordinary and deferred shares now held by Lord Rayne's private companies, including the London Merchant Securities.

Legal and General, London and Manchester and Sun Life. These four account for almost two-thirds of the equity and have already indicated that they will be staying with the newlook company.

Since taking over the reins of what was just a shell company in 1957, Lord Rayne has built up a property, industrial and now North Sea oil company currently valued at more than £200m on the stock market.

In 1969 LMS acquired a 29.4 per cent holding in Century Power and Light which has proven reserves in the Hewitt, Maureen and highly rated T. Block in the North Sea.

Financial Editor, p23  
Ronald Pullen



**OVERSEAS PROPERTY**  
Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before entering into any agreement or signing any document to acquire land or property overseas.

**MONTREUX SWITZERLAND**  
YOUR SECOND HOME  
In a WORLD FAMOUS international lakeside resort  
Situated in this beautiful region  
**"LARGES HORIZONS" RESIDENCE**  
offers you 1 to 6 room apartments right in the heart of the bay of MONTREUX.  
Close to the Montreux Palace hotel, night clubs, Casino, Restaurants, Shopping center and sports facilities, an apartment in  
**"LARGES HORIZONS" RESIDENCE**  
offer modern and luxurious accommodation facing south over the LAKE OF GENEVA towards the SWISS AND FRENCH ALPS.  
Mortgage facilities: up to 75% at 6% interest, over 20 years  
Owners-builders  
SODIM S.A.  
Case postale 62 - CH-1884 Villars sur Ollon, Switzerland. Telephone: 010-41-25/35 31 41 or 35 22 06. Telex: 5259 gesser ch.

## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

**SECRETARIAL**  
**Stella Fisher**  
IN THE STRAND  
YOUNG SECRETARY S.T.  
For director training and secretarial experience, Stella Fisher offers a unique opportunity for young women to gain experience in a fast-paced, modern office environment. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**SMALL BUT INTERNATIONAL OIL TRADING COMPANY**  
Offices W.I.  
We are seeking an intelligent girl 18+. Age no bar. Essential to know tanker operation and help out on all secretarial matters.  
Salary £4,000 p.a.  
Telephone 499 0931

**YOU DESERVE THE BEST SO LOOK FOR DRAKE PERSONNEL'S ADS IN THE PAPER ON MONDAY**

**STOCKBROKING**  
c. £6,500 with profits  
Opportunity for experienced stockbroker to join successful City firm. Salary £6,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**GRADUATE SECRETARY RECEPTIONIST**  
Experienced, good speeds for City. Pleasant surroundings. Reasonable position. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**TEACHING hospital consultant in Oral surgery**  
In a well-known hospital. Salary £6,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**CHALLENGERS... CHALLENGERS.**  
The finest recruitment for placing the top people in the top jobs. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**AUDIO Bilingual Italian French**  
W.C. 2,000. Ring 520 1100. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**SECRETARIES, ARCHITECTS, W.C. Agency, 01-734 0652.**  
We are seeking experienced secretaries and architects. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**INT'L RIGHTS, Asst. with Production**  
In a well-known company. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**  
We are seeking experienced secretaries and receptionists. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**WORRIED ABOUT YOUR FUTURE?**  
Come in and see us at Jaygar where we have a wide choice of interesting, well-paid secretarial and non-secretarial opportunities. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**MONSOON**  
Requires assistant manager for Birmingham branch. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**NON-SECRETARIAL**  
Friendly small company requires hard working, enthusiastic person to help in Birmingham office. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

**PA/Secretary to Sales Director**  
International company with head office in Westminister. Salary £4,500 p.a. plus 12.5% bonus.

## COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

**THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY LIMITED**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

**THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS**  
The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 12th May 1980, at the Company's Registered Office, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, London EC3A 5LE.

## Woolworth chief backs right to ban supplies

By Robin Young  
Consumer Affairs Correspondent

A director of Woolworth has publicly criticised the company's competitors, Tesco and Argos, for their complaints to the Office of Fair Trading against manufacturers who refused them supplies.

Mr Keith Willoughby, director of corporate affairs for Woolworth, yesterday, defended the manufacturers' right to withhold supplies from retailers despite the fact that Woolworth itself has been refused supplies by several manufacturers.

He went on to warn that the definition of anti-competitive practices, which the Director-General of Fair Trading is empowered to report to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission for investigation under the newly passed Competition Act, can cover what might curiously be considered quite normal trading practices.

Companies with limited resources to enter legal battles might feel compelled to abandon commercially desirable practices, he argued, before the Monopolies and Mergers Commission had even considered whether they were in the public interest.

The goods Mr Willoughby cited as being currently refused to Woolworth included Raleigh bicycles, Tuf shoes, Wilson's golf equipment, and Revlon's Charlie perfume. In the past, he said, Fabergé, Timex and Ronson had also refused supplies, and had not, he added, been successful in their claims.

Mr Willoughby said it could not be in the public interest to threaten firms with bankruptcy by disrupting their relations with their existing major customers, and added that manufacturers might justify their refusal to supply on the grounds of a company's financial state.

"As retailers we are not bound to sell to anyone entering our stores," Mr Willoughby said. "We must expect some suppliers not to wish to supply us. As long as we retain the right not to buy from them, this seems just and fair."

"We should deserve access to merchandise, and not demand it as a right, as our competitors seem to be doing," Mr Willoughby added.

## Manufacturers seek measures to prevent 'Made in England' abuse

# End to cutlery controversy nearer

Government action on the controversy of whether the country of origin should be marked on foreign-made cutlery-blanks that are finished in Britain and stamped "Made in England" has moved a step nearer.

Mr John Price, president of the Federation of British Cutlery Manufacturers (FBCM), which represents the half of the cutlery industry that has been campaigning against such stamping of blanks.

Mr John Price, president of the FBCM and chairman of Arthur Price of Birmingham, said the meeting was successful and that it would be followed by more discussions.

There is now a 95 per cent import penetration of the cutlery market mainly by Far East producers, with



Mr Price: wants country of origin stamped on imports

about half the imports coming from South Korea, according to FBCM. For the whole cutlery market import penetration is about 70 per cent, it is claimed.

The industry has been divided on the issue because several of the larger British manufacturers are substantial importers of blanks that are then finished in Britain, usually by adding a silver coating.

Although Mr Price believes action on origin marking will help to stabilize the industry, possibly leading to increased British production, he is asking for a meeting with Mr Cecil Parkinson, Minister of Trade, to try and break what appears to be another impasse within the industry over launching a revitalisation programme for the cutlery industry.

An essential part of this would be the temporary imposition of import controls. Mr Price is anxious to impress on the Government the urgent need to bring in import controls over three to five years. This would ensure that British manufacturers could get back to a 50 per cent share of the domestic market.

Mr Price said "Unless something is now done quickly it will be too late to save sections of the industry."

Derek Harris

## International chooses the High Street

By Derek Harris  
Commercial Editor

While other multiples are aiming for volume growth in super stores mainly on the edge of town, BAT's International retailing chain plans to make in-town supermarkets an important part of its drive to maintain market share despite reduced turnover this year.

Seven new supermarkets in the 10,000 to 18,000 square feet range are due to open this year, with a further seven next year. International has at present 475 supermarkets and 78 Pricerite discount outlets.

But International's own superstores programme is going ahead, with six due to open this year in addition to the nine already operating. Six more superstores are being scheduled and plans are being pursued for a further 20.

Mr Pascal Ricketts, who is to be chairman and chief executive of BAT Stores Holdings under the management restructuring, is forecasting that market share will be held and that the superstore and supermarket divisions should see a turnaround in this financial year from a before-tax loss of £2.7m to profit. Trading losses of £5.6m in 1978 have already gone to a trading profit of £1.17m last year.

## Business appointments

# Automotive Products' directors

Four new directors have been appointed by Automotive Products. They are Mr David Wright, who becomes director and general manager of the automotive division; Mr Adrian Potter, sales director of the automotive division; Mr Gordon Brace, operations director of the parts and services division; and Mr John Solida, sales director of the vehicle manufacturers and UK trade division.

Mr W. G. Todd is to become treasurer of Esso Petroleum on May 27. He is also Esso's treasurer of Esso Italiana and his new appointment follows the election of Mr D. St. J. McDermott to the board of Esso Nederland.

Mr C. L. Cole and Mr J. T. Savage have joined the board of the Thomson Organisation.

Mr A. L. H. Poulton has been appointed to the board of French Air Construction.

Mr Robert White has become deputy chairman of Blundell-Pernegaz Holdings.

Mr K. W. Burgess has been appointed managing director of British Home Stores. He will succeed Mr C. W. Paterson who will remain non-executive chairman.

Mr Alex Barnard has become a main board director of KCA International.

Mr Michael H. Conod has been appointed a director of Hickling Pentecost & Company and becomes responsible for the knitwear division. He succeeds Mr T. J. Duffy.

Dr Christopher Wells and Mr Bristow have joined the board of Charles Heidsieck, the independent Bedford brewer. Both will serve in a non-executive capacity.

Mr P. John M. Boddington will replace Mr John M. Boddington as director of Boddingtons Breweries on September 30 but will remain on the board of directors.

Mr Robert V. Reid will be appointed assistant managing director from October 1. Mr Maurice D. Fitzgerald, director and company secretary, is resigning both posts on November 30 and Mr Stewart D. Shearn, who has been acting as assistant secretary, will succeed him as company secretary.

Mr John M. Boddington has been appointed managing director of Boddingtons Breweries (Ireland).

Five new partners have been appointed to the partnership of They are Mr Nigel T. Davey (London), Mr Richard C. Nicol (London), Mr Robert J. C. Grant (Bristol), Mr Robert J. C. Grant (Cambridge) and Mr A. Graham Calder (Manchester).

Mr John M. Boddington has been appointed managing director of Boddingtons Breweries (Ireland).

Mr John M. Boddington has been appointed managing director of Boddingtons Breweries (Ireland).

Mr John M. Boddington has been appointed managing director of Boddingtons Breweries (Ireland).

Mr John M. Boddington has been appointed managing director of Boddingtons Breweries (Ireland).

Mr John M. Boddington has been appointed managing director of Boddingtons Breweries (Ireland).

Mr John M. Boddington has been appointed managing director of Boddingtons Breweries (Ireland).

Mr John M. Boddington has been appointed managing director of Boddingtons Breweries (Ireland).

Hoveringham Group Limited Hoveringham Nottingham NG14 7JY

Aggregates Ready-mixed concrete Waste disposal Insurance Road haulage Builders' merchants Leisure

## Significant recovery follows disrupted first-half

Highlights of 1979

Revaluation of UK properties increases value by £18 million	Diversification complements our traditional activities	Return from American investment affected by U.S. recession.	Dividend increased by 20%.
Year to 31st December	1979	1978	
Turnover	61,671	45,582	
Trading surplus	9,562	7,396	
Profit before taxation	3,810	4,860	
Profit after taxation	2,282	2,285	
Earnings per share	11.89p	12.19p	
Dividend per share	2.79p	2.32p	

The 1979 annual report will be posted to shareholders on 2nd June 1980 and the annual general meeting will be held on 25th June 1980. Final dividend payable on 4th July 1980 to shareholders on the register at close of business on 6th June 1980.



BRITISH SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED

## INTERIM REPORT 1979/80

For the 26 weeks ending 30 March, 1980

The unaudited results for the first 26 weeks of the Company's financial year are as follows:-	26 weeks ended Mar 30, '80	27 weeks ended Apr 1, '79	53 weeks ended Sept 30, '79
Turnover	237,544	219,127	381,031
Profit before Interest	16,387	13,766	39,921
Interest	6,584	3,565	7,513
Profit before Tax	9,803	10,191	32,408
Tax	707	467	1,990
Profit after Tax	9,096	9,724	30,418
Dividends	Interim 1980*	Interim 1979	Final 1979
Inclusive of associated tax credit at 30%	3.930p	2.593p	8.407p
Net of Tax	2.750p	1.815p	5.885p

\* To be paid on June 13, 1980 to shareholders on the register at close of business on May 22, 1980.

The interim results show 19% advance at pre-interest level despite galloping inflation in the general price of fuel and some other bought-in materials. Increased efficiency in the production of a record amount of white sugar, 1,154,000 tonnes, was the major factor in offsetting this inflation, with price changes also making some contribution.

The pre-interest profit would have been higher but for the Company's policy decision to contract to pay the farmers' share (about £5.2m in the full year) of the 'B' quota levy on sugar from the 1979/80 crop in order to offset green pound over-valuation at that time.

Substantially higher stocks at the end of the campaign (a penalty of success) resulted in higher borrowings at much higher levels of interest. Nearly-doubled interest charges could not be met out of increased efficiency and therefore the pre-tax level of profit has suffered by comparison. This year there will not be a boost to second-half profits from devaluation of the green pound as in the past two years, although some price increases and a higher volume of sugar sales will assist.

Looking ahead, apart from anxieties about EEC quotas and the rate of inflation in this country, three factors give us confidence that any check in profits will be short-term:

● It seems unlikely that the present level of interest rates will continue for long.

● The contract negotiated for the new 1980-81 crop which has been drilled shares the burden of the 'B' quota levy more equitably between the farmers and the Company.

● We expect further improvements in the efficiency of our reconstructed factories to show through, following the completion of our main expansion programme.

In a highly competitive market our confidence is reinforced by our emphasis on cost efficiency and by the fact that our competitors no longer benefit from subsidies.

Areas of the new crop which have now been drilled are about the same as last year but they have been sown earlier and in virtually optimum conditions.

The EEC's quota negotiations drag on and no solution has yet appeared. This uncertainty is not helpful. It inhibits crucial decisions about the future development of the Company and also denies the Company its deserved rating outside.

The determination of the British Government to reject both the original and modified proposals, on the grounds that they are discriminatory and unfair to Britain, is heartening, as is the support given to our vigorous campaign against the proposals by our growers and the NFU, our employees and their trade unions, and particularly our customers and their trade and consumer associations. If British Ministers remain resolute, a sensible solution will emerge which will not be damaging to British agriculture and consumers, or to your Company and its employees.

The increase in the total dividend last year almost wholly applied to the final dividend and this has produced too great a disparity between interim and final dividends. It is therefore proposed to pay an increased interim this year but this should not be seen as predicated an increase in the total dividend.

Gerald Thorley,  
Chairman  
8 May, 1980

BRITISH SUGAR CORPORATION LIMITED  
P.O. Box 26, Oundle Road, Peterborough, PE2 9QU.



There are fears of Soviet expansion in the Gulf area after the invasion of Afghanistan. These, and continued conflict in Iran and Iraq, have made the safety of the Strait of Hormuz of vital importance. Oman, which commands the free passage of vessels through the strait, has become the new north-west frontier

# OMAN

Oman, the second largest country in the Arabian peninsula, with a population thought to be about a million, feels itself caught like a nut in the jaws of a nutcracker. It has a seaboard on both the Indian Ocean and The Gulf. To the south is the Soviet-backed People's Democratic Republic of Yemen which the Omanis, supported by the British, defeated in a bitter war five years ago; to the north-east the Soviet forces have invaded Afghanistan; across the Strait of Hormuz there is conflict between Iran and Iraq with Soviet troops waiting in the wings, writes Michael Frenchman.

In addition, there is an unprecedented gathering of naval forces in the area reported to include 26 United States warships, slightly fewer from the Soviet Union, but including warships and submarines from the Soviet base at Aden, and the new submarine pens on Socatra Island off the coast of the Somali Republic, and a French force of six or seven vessels. There are also warships from the Pakistani, Indian, and South Korean navies. They are all to be joined in about two months by the Royal Navy task force 318.

With the increased military activity going on all around, not to mention the abortive American rescue mission in Iran, Oman was described by one British diplomat in Muscat, the capital, as being "a haven of peace in a sea of trouble." Others say it is the eye of the hurricane and as long as the hurricane stays put Oman will survive. For the moment that is the case, and it is the Omanis' earnest desire that it should remain so. But with rumblings of reported Soviet-East German submarine intervention and disruption to come in Saudi Arabia after the invasion of Afghanistan, Oman is the new north-west frontier—a maritime barrier state between East and West.

There has been a long historical association with Britain, which has always maintained a special relationship with Oman. Britain helped Oman to bring the present ruler, Sultan Qaboos bin Saïd, to the throne in 1970, when he was 30 years

old. Men from the Special Air Service and Omani officers loyal to Sultan Qaboos, deposed his aging and conservative father who refused to allow the country to develop into a modern state. They were only just in time because another dissatisfied Omani, the present Under-Secretary for Defence, Colonel Salim al Ghazali, who had been trained by the Maoists in Peking in the mid-1960s, was preparing an assault force of 140 men in Iraq to come in and take over the country.

The actual succession of the young Qaboos, who had been kept in isolation in Salalah, capital of the southern province of Dhofar, for most of his life, and the British, Soviet, and Chinese involvement, is still a touchy subject with all the participants. Not so with the achievements of Sultan Qaboos since he came to power.

While still fighting South Yemen he has succeeded in bringing a remarkable degree of controlled change to his country and people quite unlike that in any other Gulf state. His policy is to modernize the country by evolution rather than financial revolution. He had a clear field to begin with, for the simple reason that there was nothing there—a few kilometres of roads, a missionary type hospital in Muscat, no schools, no doctors, no water, very little electricity.

Oman had the good fortune to start its development later, and has been able to benefit from the mistakes of others. There

is none of the status symbols—huge aluminium smelters, airports for jumbo jets, massive harbour installations and so on. Oman is a little more liberal than some states in its attitude to the many expatriates living and working there—most of them British, apart from the predominantly Pakistani labour force.

Because the Omanis are an indigenous collection of tribes who have inhabited the mountains and deserts since the Stone Age they have a sense of belonging to their country which again, with some exceptions, is different in The Gulf. They were traders and imperialists, they will tell you with a smile, having once had an empire which included Zanzibar and Baluchistan. Their frail boats went up and down the coasts of the Indian Ocean and even as far as Peking.

This has all served to give Oman a more outward-looking attitude to life and international politics. Its political relations with its Arab neighbours and others are often radical and at times confusing. It was one of the first Arab countries to recognize the Camp David settlement. It relied on military support from the deposed Shah of Iran, and at the same time received financial aid from Saudi Arabia.

Today they are in the final long drawn out stages of negotiating a multi-billion dollar military deal with the United States, a delicate subject for discussion. The Omanis are also proud to tell you that they were the first Arab country

to send a diplomatic representative to New York when to the south although there Jaguar aircraft, M60 tanks, a show sailed across the oceans in the 1840s. This is to the north and the Strait of Hormuz where Oman artillery weapons, and more sees its role as that of the advanced surveillance equipment.

There is no doubt that Sultan Qaboos and his ministers are preoccupied with the communist threat Sidewinder missiles for its search for facilities in the area the United States has been able to play on this succeed in reaching agreement over terms for military hardware including extended financial credit

which is one of the stumbling blocks and something that Britain has apparently been unable to offer as part of any military support role it might have had in mind. The most important aspect which the Sultan is adamant about is that there will not be an American base in Oman but there will be facilities for American forces. He told me: "If there is a situation which we think will be helpful in certain circumstances, such as aircraft bringing in supplies for the fleet we will allow it." The final details are still being talked about. Sultan Qaboos did say, however, that there will be a large base for the Omani Navy which is to be built on the Barrin coast just north of Muscat. Other sources have put the cost of this project as being about £90m. There are also to be substantial improvements to the existing airport at Sib just outside Muscat and another major military airfield in the north is also being looked at.

There is a great deal of discussion about what is happening to the former RAF base on Masirah Island off the Southern Oman coast. The reports are both conflicting and confusing. The official version is that existing runway and airfield facilities are being enhanced for use by United States forces in transit to and from the United States fleet; another official Omani Air Force comment is that it is unlikely to be developed to any great extent as it lies within the monsoon belt and is out of operation too often because

of bad weather. Not that long ago the BBC World Service repeater transmitter was destroyed by a hurricane which swept the island.

The Omani Air Force maintains a squadron of Srikemasters there which are used for training purposes. Apart from the one at Sib, the Omani Air Force's main military airfield is down in the far south at Thamrait where it keeps a squadron of Jaguars and Hunters. This airfield was completed in the desert in record time about two years ago and its main purpose is to provide cover facilities for air force Jaguars patrolling the frontier with South Yemen a few miles to the south.

The reluctance to accept a permanent American presence in the country is not only because it raises considerable obvious difficulties with the relationship between Oman and its Arab neighbours. There is a deeper underlying factor of conflict between the Islamic way of life and American society habits which cannot, and will not mix.

Referring indirectly to this problem, one American in Muscat said that the problem in the discussions between the two countries was to provide a requirement which would meet the needs of the United States and which, at the same time, meet the demands of the Omanis in all respects. All this is taking a great deal of time to work out and is causing intense frustration with senior Omani government officials.

"All we hear is words, words and promises", Colonel Ghazali said angrily when discussing the subject. In reply the Americans say the Omanis do not understand the procedures, the committees, and sub-committees and the whole Congress machine through which such agreements must pass. "It all takes a long time", the American said.

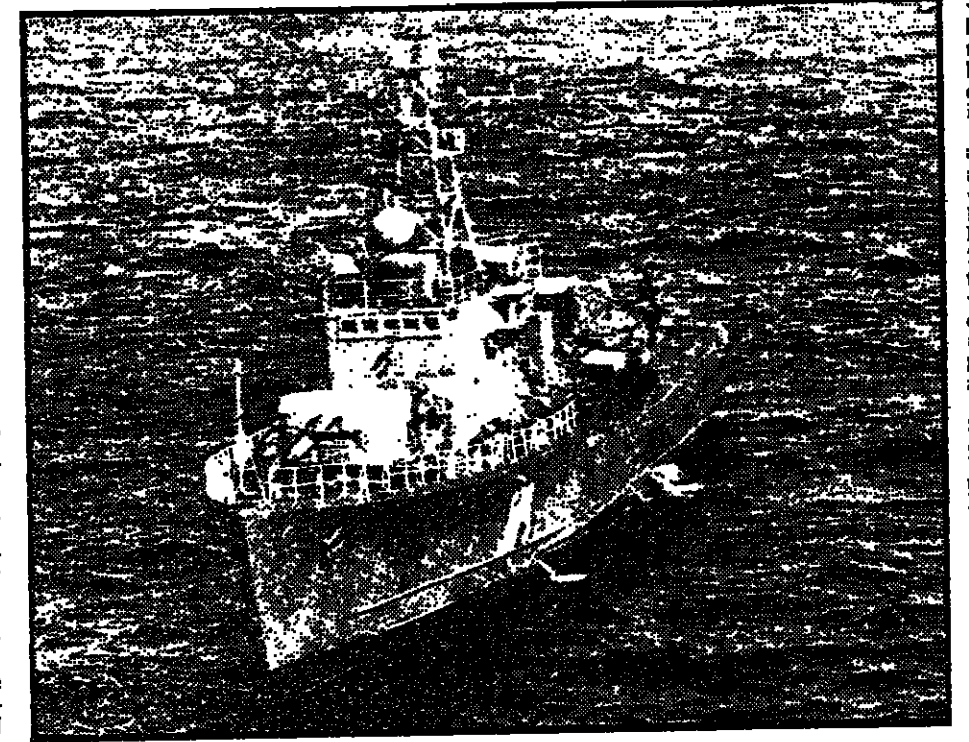
Outwardly Oman appears to be reasonably placid as far as internal politics are concerned. Its diminishing oil resources are being made up by new discoveries and a BP consortium has just begun drilling for the first time in its large concessionary area in the south. Total production from onshore fields is a little less than 300,000 barrels a day and exports this year are expected to increase by 10 per cent in volume but by considerably more in revenue. A new 450 km pipeline will link the southern fields at Marmul and Amal with those in the centre and north.

The overall prospects for improved oil production are reported to be good and because of sporadic exploration in the past renewed efforts now may prove very fruitful. If the oil revenues are maintained and improved there should be cause for little political concern within the country. In the mid-1970s Oman went through a patch of over-enthusiastic development and spending but this has now been brought under control.

There are undoubtedly some Omanis who would not hesitate to voice their criticism if something did go wrong and would try to make political capital out of it. The great fear is that of subversive elements working through South Yemen who might infiltrate the country and exploit a politically explosive situation.

The Omanis are sensitive to the propaganda put out by Aden radio in South Yemen which is anathema to them. But the real problem could come from the hundreds of Omanis now studying abroad who, when they return as qualified men and women taking their role in society, will eventually bring in new ideas and values and will perhaps want a greater voice in the way the country is run. Sultan Qaboos is well aware of the obvious potential difficulties which may arise but firmly believes that a satisfactory transformation and change will be made in due course.

So far he has proved beyond the highest expectations that he is able to govern and develop his country satisfactorily and lead it gently into the twentieth century. At present he does not see a threat from within, but primarily from the terrorist intervention in the Strait of Hormuz either by mining or perhaps a landing on the Musandam peninsula.



For nearly two months this TSS Russian minesweeper has been at anchor just outside the navigational channel leading through the Strait of Hormuz. Its paintwork is blistered by the heat, weed is growing on the water line and there is no air conditioning. Converted for submarine rescue work, it is also equipped with electronic detection and listening devices (map, page X).

## The British Bank of the Middle East

A Member of The Hongkong Bank Group

Offices in

Bahrain · Djibouti · India · Jordan · Lebanon · Oman · Qatar  
Switzerland · United Arab Emirates · Yemen Arab Republic

Other Group Interests in the Middle East

The Saudi British Bank.

Middle East Finance Co. Ltd.  
Dubai-Abu Dhabi-Ras al Khaimah

The Cyprus Popular Bank Ltd.

The British Bank of the Lebanon S.A.L.

Banque Internationale Arabe de Tunisie.

Wardley Middle East Ltd.  
Dubai

Wardley Investment Services Ltd.  
Dubai

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.  
Offshore Banking Unit - Bahrain

Head Office

1 Queen's Road Central Hong Kong Telephone: 5-2677-111 Telex: 73201

In London

99 Bishopsgate London EC2P 2LA Telephone: 01-638 2366 Telex: 889185





## Economy

## Revenue depends on western buyers, eastern workers



Oil revenue is the dynamo of the Omani economy and accounts for 56 per cent of gross domestic product compared to less than 3 per cent for agriculture and 1 per cent for manufacturing. The oil also provides more than 90 per cent of government revenues and for nearly all exports. There are some non-oil products: curiously, Oman is the world's biggest exporter of dried limes for condiments, and exports exotic frankincense, and the henna, once again fashionable and used by hairdressers as a colourant.

Dependence on oil revenue is a characteristic which means, in turn, dependence on the western buyers of the sultanate's oil. The other dependence is on the east for expatriate workers, predominantly from the Indian sub-continent, who account for

The busy port of Matrah. Although oil is the mainstay of Oman's economy, the country has other important exports.

more than two thirds of the economy, principally through the government budget, the Sultanate's external accounts are strongly influenced by the fiscal position. The budget has been in deficit for most of the 1970s though the pattern is erratic and with the oil price rises of 1979 it is unlikely that the Government will have much difficulty in meeting its commitments. With a population of about 840,000 to satisfy the absorptive capacity of the economy is not great.

The sultanate has had its own problems. It was only when Sultan Qaboos succeeded his conservative father in 1970 that the economy was pushed into the twentieth century. At that time, although oil revenues had been flowing for two years, there were no schools and fewer than 100 kilometres of paved road. This year Sultan Qaboos will celebrate 10 years as head of state with the satisfaction of knowing that the economy is on a sound basis with the prospect of continuing oil revenues through the 1980s.

As oil sector earnings—estimated at \$2,157,000 in 1979—are channelled into

the economy, principally through the government budget, the Sultanate's external accounts are strongly influenced by the fiscal position. The budget has been in deficit for most of the 1970s though the pattern is erratic and with the oil price rises of 1979 it is unlikely that the Government will have much difficulty in meeting its commitments. With a population of about 840,000 to satisfy the absorptive capacity of the economy is not great.

The sultanate has had its own problems. It was only when Sultan Qaboos succeeded his conservative father in 1970 that the economy was pushed into the twentieth century. At that time, although oil revenues had been flowing for two years, there were no schools and fewer than 100 kilometres of paved road. This year Sultan Qaboos will celebrate 10 years as head of state with the satisfaction of knowing that the economy is on a sound basis with the prospect of continuing oil revenues through the 1980s.

As oil sector earnings—estimated at \$2,157,000 in 1979—are channelled into

State Department-Defence Department mission, which presented a report in January, has advised more heavy military spending. The United States is prepared to supply Sidewinder missiles for the Jaguars, replacement armoured cars, artillery and other equipment. It seems likely that Oman will buy more Jaguars from the United Kingdom for its British-piloted air force. These weapons sales will go ahead, according to the State Department, whatever agreement is reached with the United States about access to Omani military facilities in the event of a Gulf emergency or the movement of President Carter's rapid deployment force into the area.

Since defence requirements are rarely included in import figures the budget allocations are the only guide, but defence spending has been running at about 270,000,000 rials (\$780,000,000) a year in the past three years but will rise to 304,000,000 rials (\$879,400,000) in 1980. Imports picked up during 1979 to finish the year at about \$1,940,000,000 com-

pared with \$1,504,600,000 in 1978. These figures reflect a more active level of business than most traders would concede. Although they are small by the standards of the neighbouring UAE and Saudi Arabia they are good by comparison with import figures for a comparable oil producer in the Gulf such as Qatar.

If anything, the sultanate can now be said to be following a conservative economic policy. The 1980 budget is estimated at 933,000,000 rials (\$2,672,400,000) of which oil revenue will cover at least 941,000,000 rials (\$2,722,000,000) with the rest in loans, aid and other sources. It is not surprising that no London-based contractor regards Oman as a growth prospect now although many of them are maintaining a presence, usually as joint ventures with local partners. The early 1970s saw a spate of projects—particularly in the southern Dhofar region. Some of these projects were done at break-neck speed and involved heavy overruns. The military runway at Thumrait involved the placing of 110,000 cu metres a day

and because of the high temperatures most of the concrete had to be poured at night.

This sort of project is continuing—namely in road building, as the sultanate has a land area of 310,800 sq miles and many scattered communities—but not at the pace or the extravagance of the early 1970s. Government officials are now cost conscious and well aware that competition among international contractors with equipment and manpower invested in Oman is intense, giving the Government the whip hand in negotiations over prices.

One factor in contract work is the high cost of inputs. Government plans for a construction materials industry have failed to get off the ground so far. At least one United States source—the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank)—blames the conservatism of Omani businessmen.

Mr John Moore, Eximbank president, said: "We would be quite willing to do some business in the sultanate but we have found them conservative. We had a proposal for a brick factory but

it did not go forward even though it was the type of project which they need. What you can say is that there is no question about the excellence of Omani credit-worthiness."

This was reflected in the fine terms which it was able to secure on a \$150m Euro-dollar borrowing in mid-1979 managed by the Abu Dhabi Investment Company, the Bahrain-based Gulf International Bank and the Paris-based Al Ounat group. The sultanate was advised on the borrowing by the United Kingdom merchant bank Morgan Grenfell. Its terms were 3/4 per cent above the London inter-bank offer rate (Libor) over seven years with a grace period of three years.

The sultanate suffers from its slim resources of trained manpower. Although it is an oil producer the Government does not belong to Opec or the organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (Oapec) though it may join Oapec at some stage.

John Whelan  
Middle East Economic Digest

## ARAB BANK LIMITED

DOYEN OF MIDDLE EAST BANKING  
ESTABLISHED 1930  
IN JERUSALEM



GENERAL MANAGEMENT: AMMAN, JORDAN

	1975	1976	1977	1978	Dec. 30 1979
CAPITAL & RESERVES	20	30	40	50	61
DEPOSITS	472	682	861	1,011	1,188
TOTAL ASSETS	853.5	1,371	1,522	1,655	1,959

ONE JORDAN DINAR = U.S.\$3.39

Arab Bank has branches in  
JORDAN, LEBANON, U.A.E.: (ABU DHABI, AJAMAN,  
DUBAI, RAS AL KHAIMAH, SHARJAH, UM AL QAIWAIN,  
FUJAIRAH), OMAN, SAUDI ARABIA, QATAR, TUNISIA,  
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC, EGYPT, GAZA, GREAT BRITAIN,  
PARIS, ATHENS.

Sister institutions:

ARAB BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD. ZURICH, GENEVA.  
UBAF: PARIS, UBAF ARAB AMERICA BANK NEW YORK.  
ARAB JAPANESE FINANCE LTD (U.B.A.N.)  
U.B.A.E. ARAB GERMAN BANK: LUXEMBOURG,  
FRANKFURT  
ARAB BANK MAROC: CASABLANCA, RABAT  
ARAB BANK NIGERIA LTD.: LAGOS, KANO, APAPA, ISOLO,  
IBADAN, KAZAURE, GWARZO  
ARAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.: RIYADH, JEDDAH,  
ALKHOBAR, DAMMAM, MECCA.

## Oil

## Riches that nearly flowed away

Crude oil production is a bright spot in the economy. Once thought of as a declining oil exporter Oman is getting the benefit of increased production at a time when world energy prices are high. Its commitment to a mixed economy means that international oil companies are welcome and indeed there are hopes of new finds by companies unrelated to the only producing oil company, Petroleum Development Oman.

PDO, which is 60 per cent owned by the Government but nearly took them away. At the end of 1978, despite having been an oil exporter for 10 years, the sultanate's official reserves were just over \$400,000,000, about enough to cover three months' imports. At that time the outlook was gloomy. The oil fields in the north at Fahud, Qarn Alam and Ghuba were aging and in need of investment in artificial support to keep the oil flowing.

Luckily for the PDO exploration was again possible in the southern Dhofar region where the Government had by 1975 crushed a Marxist-led insurgency directed from neighbouring South Yemen by Russian and Cuban advisers. PDO was already aware of oil reserves in the south but thought they were heavy crudes with gravity some-thing about to treacle. PDO feared that the investment required—including heated pipes or tankers to transport the crude—would

prove prohibitive. As it turned out 1978 was a year of extraordinary good fortune for PDO. Crude oil was found with a higher gravity, meaning that by blending on field with the heavier crudes transportation by pipeline was feasible. Instead of having to build an oil export terminal in the south PDO was able to opt for a 450km pipeline north to tie the southern fields into the existing pipeline and use the export terminal near the capital at Mina al Fahal.

That pipeline is now under construction by Dodsai of India to a design by Pullman Continental of The Netherlands part of the United States Pullman Kellogg group. Dodsai's participation is an interesting slant on the advances being made by Indian companies. PDO is making a \$500m investment to bring the Dhofar fields on stream for an expected start up this year. The original plan forecast output of only 30,000 barrels a day from the southern fields giving high cost per barrel. Now it is envisaged that by the end of 1980 three areas will be on stream at 70,000 barrels a day, blending light and heavy crude.

In a separate development which has also provided PDO with a bonus for its pipeline costing the French company Elf Aquitaine, Oman has struck oil in an area abandoned by PDO at Butabul near the Saudi border in the south-west. This is extremely light crude and could yield up to 75,000 barrels a day. The Elf group,

which includes Sumitomo of Japan and Wintershall of West Germany, is hoping to pipe its crude through a 100 km pipeline to join the PDO network under construction by Dodsai. The high quality Elf find will have a beneficial effect of the flow of PDO's crude.

Elsewhere the best hopes of more finds of crude oil rest with an exploration group led by British Petroleum with Agip and Diminex which is committed to an exploration well offshore this year. Other tracts have been taken by Sun and Amoco and the United Kingdom independent Cluff Oil has also taken an offshore oil exploration agreement with the Government for a 2,400 sq km concession in the Gulf of Oman near the Fujairah border.

Gas is becoming important for the economy. A gas pipeline has been built from the northern oilfields to Ghubrah just outside the capital where a power station is situated. The gas flow has enabled the power station to convert from using other energy to gas. There are plans to extend the gas pipeline to power a cement plant and a copper smelter. The gas at present comes from a non-associated field at Yibal in the north, and flow to Ghubrah is 60 million cu ft a day.

There are plans to harness gas associated with crude oil production which is now being flared. This will mean having a fractionator to make liquefied petroleum gas for local distribution.

J. W.



## MATRAH COLD STORES

A Partnership between  
W. J. TOWELL & CO AND SPINNEY'S OVERSEAS LIMITED  
P.O. Box 4158, Ruwi, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman  
Telex: 3268 MB - Cables: REEFER, MUSCAT  
Tel: 704333/704539

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE, RETAILERS  
AND AGENTS FOR  
FOODSTUFFS, COLD STORE OPERATORS,  
HOTEL OWNERS AND  
INDUSTRIAL CATERERS AND SUPPLIES



## MUTRAH HOTEL

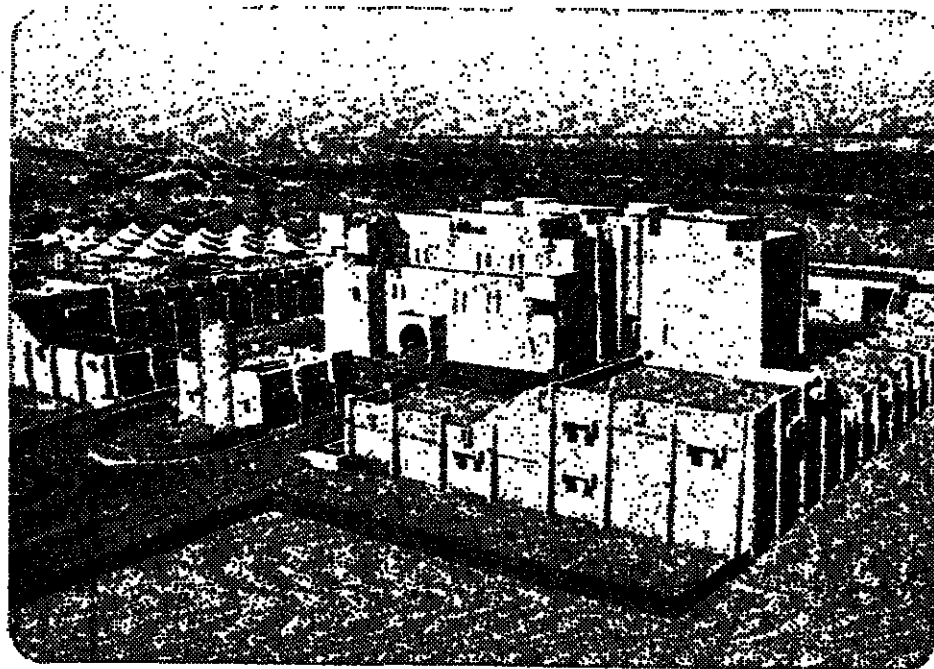
First class à la carte dining room  
All rooms now fitted with colour TV and video  
American Express

P.O. BOX 4525, RUWI, MUSCAT  
Telex: 3226 MB Cables: MUTROTEL - Tel: 734401/5



London Associates: SPINNEY'S (1948) LTD.  
Associates in Salalah, Dhofar Province

Police Headquarters.



Ministry of Education Offices.



Marmul.



# OMAN. CONTINUOUS DEVELOPMENT

Wimpey have been working in Oman since 1971, sharing in its fantastic development and solving the problem of building in such a challenging environment.

And now the 1980's herald new projects for Wimpey Alawi LLC. The new Maiden Al Fateh

stadium at Wattaya, the Al Khuwair Township Infrastructure and further major construction work for Petroleum Developments (Oman) Ltd., in Marmul.

All in all it's a story of progress through opportunity. One of continuous development.



AWARDED TO  
GEORGE WIMPEY  
& CO LIMITED

Wimpey Alawi LLC P.O. Box 4436 Ruwi, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. Tel: 702236. George Wimpey & Co. Limited, P.O. Box 4436 Ruwi, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. Tel: 702236.

مركز من الأصل



Minerals

## Copper-bottomed growth

Industry has had a long haul in getting established in Oman. It is after all a country with an agricultural tradition where native Omanis who still work are in the agricultural sector. Many have opted for city jobs in the government bureaucracy or in the armed services and police forces of neighbouring countries.

The Government has plans for a limited number of revenue earning or import substituting industries, the biggest of which is a \$120m copper project at Sohar where field work started last year. The Oman Mining Company is a joint venture between the Government and two private companies, Marshall Oman Exploration of Houston and Prospection Oman, though the foreign partners are not actively involved.

The main reserves of copper ore are at Baida, Arja and Lasail near Sohar in the north-west, where drilling has indicated about 12 million tonnes of ore. Geological data suggest that more reserves are there, and at Rakah, south of Sohar. The cost of the project is conservatively estimated at \$120m and may turn out to be more. About \$100m has been provided by Saudi Arabia but no other aid has been forthcoming despite the blue chip nature of the project which could probably easily attract development finance.

The ore will be refined to 98 per cent concentrate and exported from port facilities to be built near the mining compound. The Government is prepared for the eventuality of making a loss but sees in the project an opportunity to stimulate the local economy around Sohar. It will also give the area roads, employment and housing.

The consultancy work on evaluating the geological and mining aspects was won by Golder Moffitt and Associates of the United Kingdom, the successor to RIZ Consultants, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc, the multinational mining combine. Other contracts were won by Consult of Canada for housing, Monenco Overseas of the United Kingdom for power plants, and Kilborn Engineering of Canada for smelting. The construction of the plant, which is to be 200 km north-east of Muscat, is expected to be two years.

The smelter is expected to be supplied with feedstock by an extension to the Yibal-Chubrah gas pipeline. The gas will also fuel a proposed cement works on the Basse Sambre ERI, is doing design work. It is to be a million tonnes a year factory for the Oman Cement Company and Kuwaiti interests. A case is the proposed refinery. Because Oman exports all its crude oil, refined products have to be imported at high prices. The Government decided in mid-1979 to go ahead with plans for a refinery of 50,000 barrels a day at Mina al Fahal to be designed by Shell International Petroleum of The Netherlands.

The refinery is at the bidding stage with a spread of contractors interested, including Humphreys and Glasgow with William Press of the United Kingdom as well as Chiyoda of Japan, Badger Company of the United States, Foster Wheeler Italiana, Japan Gasoline and Hitachi-Zosen of Japan and Technipetrol, the Italian subsidiary of Technip of France. The refinery contract should be awarded by July.

Light industry is still at a rudimentary stage of development, although there have been one or two pioneering ventures. At the Rural industrial zone outside the capital area Amman, Oman has an asbestos cement pipe factory which is serving the local market and exporting some quantities to neighbouring countries.

The Oman Development Bank is one means by which the economy may be stimulated in the direction of productive investment. The Sultanate has attracted participation by the International Finance Corporation, a World Bank affiliate established to promote the growth of private sector enterprises. The IFC participation is \$2m in equity and its partners include the Government as well as Abu Dhabi, Kuwait and Jordanian institutions. It is expected that the bank will offer local enterprises a variety of services including providing term loans and equity and underwriting capital share offers.

The development bank provides Oman with a vehicle for encouraging investment which is lacking in some of its neighbouring Gulf states. What cannot be legislated for is private sector interest which has been minimal. For the immediate future, industry in Oman is likely to be dominated by a handful of government-backed projects until local merchants can be encouraged to break out of traditional patterns of trading.

J.W.

Fishing

## A hard-won asset

Abundant fisheries are often listed as one of the major natural resources of Oman. This is true, but the large-scale profitable exploitation of this resource is not as straightforward as might first appear. Unlike oil or minerals this is a highly mobile asset, and intensive and lengthy research is required into the movements of shoals on a seasonal basis in order to locate them with any degree of certainty.

The Omani Government established a fisheries department within the Ministry of Development in 1970. The department launched its first major venture in 1972 in the form of a \$2m concession to Mardela International of California, which was later joined by FMC International and Del Monte International of the United States, for undertaking onshore and offshore research with the aim of setting up a fishing industry in Oman.

In 1971 a modern fisheries' research vessel, the Darbat, was bought from Peru. This vessel has played an invaluable part in the collection of information on the potential of deep-sea fisheries, as well as providing practical training for Omani fishermen in modern methods of trawling.

The detailed report resulting from the Mardela research and the information collected by the Darbat was submitted to the Omani Government in 1975. It was revealed that the fishing grounds with the greatest potential for exploitation lay off the southern shores of Oman from Masirah Island to Kuria Muria bay. It showed that there were large quantities of mackerel, tuna, grouper, bream, snapper and sardines.

This suited the Omani government policy as the coastline in this region is either sparsely populated or uninhabited, so that large-scale fishing would not interfere with or deprive local fishermen of their livelihood.

Another essential requirement for a modern fisheries industry is a port with deep water berths for trawlers, adequate cold storage facilities, and good communications. The southern coast of Oman, completely



Fishermen clean their nets in boats.

the catch and the Omani Government 40 per cent. The Japanese pulled out at the end of 1977. The size of catches had been disappointing and the Japanese were not satisfied with the proportion that had to go to the Omani Government. In fact, for a time the Omanis found it difficult to sell their share from the cold stores in Mina Qaboos.

The Japanese concession area, somewhat enlarged, was taken over by the Koreans, who as part of the agreement were to build a fish meal plant at Mina Qaboos and to supply 30 per cent of the catch to the Omani Government.

In 1979, on the recommendation of the FAO, responsibility for the concession agreements, government trawlers and associated land facilities were taken over by a newly formed National Fisheries Corporation. It is perhaps too early to confirm the assessment that the results of the first researches into the potential of the fisheries were over-optimistic when judged by catches in recent years. Difficulties in organization, as well as marketing problems, have still to be overcome.

Omani fishermen have always been itinerant, and the lure of higher wages further up The Gulf, both for fishing and other occupations, has attracted many away from their homeland. The Omani Government has gone to considerable lengths to encourage local fishermen to remain.

T.O.

Agriculture

## Search for oil changing to water

Much is heard of finite resources in connexion with the Middle East, and this is normally a reference to oil. In the Sultanate of Oman this in a sense also applies to agriculture, the two finite resources being water and manpower.

By tradition Omanis have been farmers and fishermen. Indeed before the exploitation of oil in 1967 agriculture and fisheries accounted for 34 per cent of the gdp of the country, now it represents only 2 per cent, although this does not indicate a fall in agricultural production.

In the long-term agriculture is one of the major resources of Oman on which the economy will rely when the oil runs out. The Government has been very much aware of this since the accession of Sultan Qaboos in 1970. Much has been achieved in the last decade in the face of major difficulties, and many others remain to be solved in the years ahead.

Oman is fortunate in comparison with other neighbouring states in that it has two ranges of mountains which act as rainfall catchment areas, the Hajar range, which is the spine of Oman proper, and the Qara range in Dhofar. Dependent on the rainfall over the Hajar range is the comparatively thickly populated and agriculturally productive Batinah coast, and the cultivated areas, which lie inland of the range. In Dhofar the cultivated land on the coastal plain around Salalah and the cattle grazing on the uplands to the north are dependent on the summer monsoon rains which fall over the Qara mountains.

A considerable amount of hydrological research to gauge the resources of groundwater upon which irrigation is dependent has been carried out in recent years and various interpretations have been placed on these. In the short term these might appear to be rather gloomy, but current problems are largely due to temporary distortions.

For example, the sudden access of oil wealth has

resulted in a move of population from the interior to the coastal region of the capital area as well as a general rise in the standard of living involving piped fresh water supplies, which has increased the consumption of fresh water for domestic usage. Groundwater, until recently, had to meet this greatly increased demand to the detriment of water available for irrigation. Now this demand is increasingly being met by salt water distillation from the sea.

Along the Batinah coast the advent of the diesel operated pump to replace the traditional use of donkey-power has led to a greatly increased number of wells being sunk. This has resulted in a lowering of the water table and salt water seepage from the sea and greatly increased salinity. The Government has now introduced regulations restricting the sinking of new wells.

In the interior irrigation is still largely dependent on the *falaj* system, introduced by the Persians many centuries ago. Over the years, because of inter-tribal warfare, earth tremors and lack of maintenance, many of these *falajs* have become dry.

A good example is the Ibbi area, where there is plenty of evidence that the area under cultivation used to be considerably greater than it is now, and where the local inhabitants informed me that there used to be 13 *falajs* running where there are only two today. There is no evidence that this is because of any climatic change, rather because of neglect and lack of maintenance. This applies to many other cultivated areas in the interior.

The drift of cultivators from the land to the more financially rewarding urban areas poses a difficulty for agriculture. Once people have left the land it is not easy to get them to return, and it is a question of persuading those who are still there to remain by means of financial and other inducements.

Traditionally lines and dates have been the two significant agricultural exports of Oman, almost entirely to other countries in the region. The lines are grown in smallholdings along the Batinah coast and over recent years have been badly affected by blackfly infestation, which has been difficult to control, largely because of the tenancy and fragmented landholding system.

High quality dates, which ripen earlier than those of the interior, are grown along the Batinah coast, and there is a considerable demand for these in neighbouring countries. Date-packing factories have been established at Nizwan and Rosaq.

The Government has recognized the importance of agriculture in the national economy by allocating 26m rials to investment in agriculture in the five-year plan 1976-80. However, the human problem remains of persuading con-

servative-minded small landowners working smallholdings which are economically non-viable to form co-operatives and adopt modern methods of agriculture and diversify the types of crops they grow.

Four government farms are in operation, at Rumais and Sohar on the Batinah coast, and at Nizwan and Qurayyat in the interior. There experimental work is carried out as well as growing crops for produce, and the results of experimentation are passed to extension centres throughout the country which are the links between the government farms and the farmers.

Through these centres heavily subsidized fertilizers and insecticides are sold to farmers. Tractors, spraying equipment and seeds are also provided. Members of cooperatives get special discounts and other subsidies and financial inducements are offered to keep people on the land.

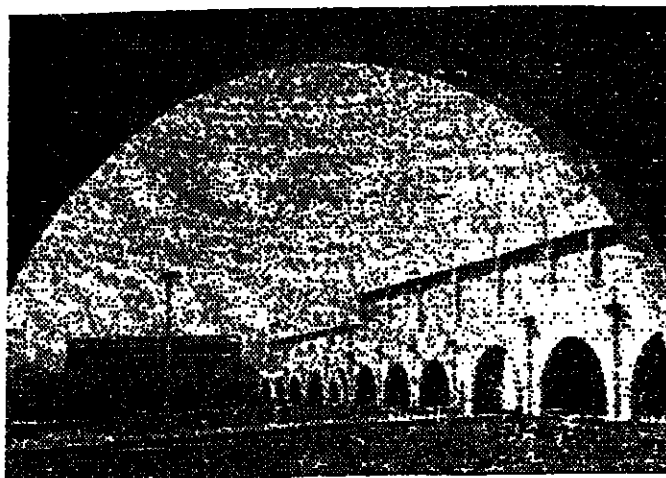
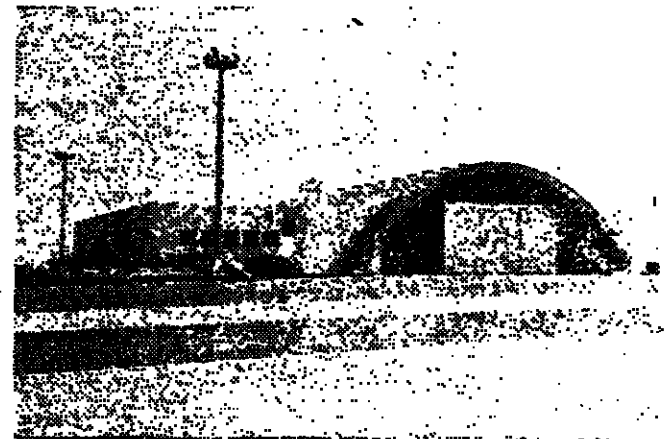
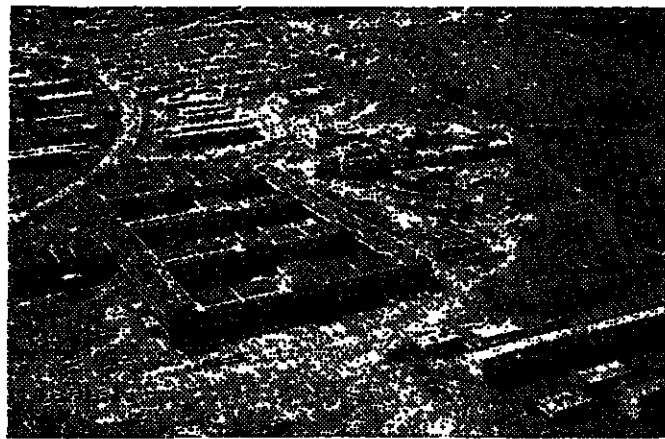
Tim Owen

# OMAN A CHALLENGE TO PROGRESS



THE SIGN OF CONFIDENCE IN THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

We watched Oman's development and helped since the beginning in our own special way .....



... WE BUILT ...

- \* AIRPORTS
- \* ROADS
- \* INFRASTRUCTURES
- \* HOSPITALS
- \* HOUSING COMPLEXES
- \* BLOCKS OF FLATS
- \* VILLAS
- \* POLICE COMPLEXES
- \* POWER STATIONS
- \* HANGARS
- \* CAMPS
- \* FARMS

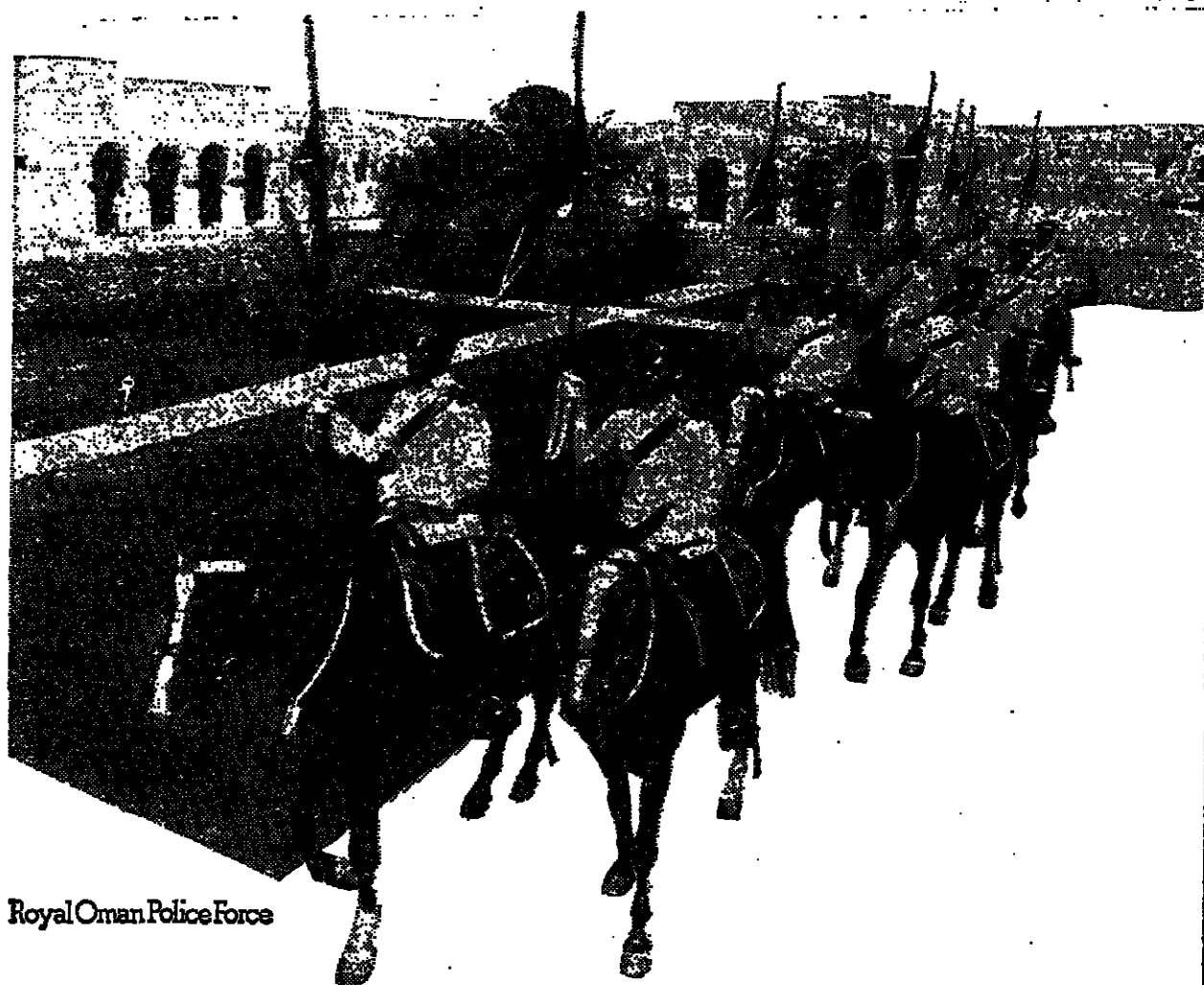
... AND WE ARE STILL BUILDING

**J&P (Oman) L.L.C.**  
**JOANIVOU & PARASKEVAIDES (OVERSEAS) LTD.**  
**Building & Civil Engineering Contractors**

P.O. BOX 603 - MUSCAT - OMAN TEL: 610200 TELEX: 3242



## OMAN



Royal Oman Police Force

**Yahya Costain has grown with Oman.**  
We have built the Sports Stadium,  
The Police Stables, Hospitals, Housing,  
Schools and many other important  
projects.  
We look forward to the future together.



**YAHYA COSTAIN L.L.C.**  
P.O. Box 5282, Ruwi, Sultanate of Oman. Telephone: 610366.

The Omani company can be contacted through:  
**COSTAIN INTERNATIONAL LTD.**  
111 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7UE.  
Telephone: 01-928 4977 Telex: 8811804 COSDON G

## Banking

## Excellent credit rating in the West

The doubling of oil prices has given a big boost to the Omani economy, enabling it to turn a projected balance of payments deficit into a surplus last year. However, an International Monetary Fund (IMF) report has warned the state against excessive borrowing abroad and has criticised delays in the budget and what it called unrealistic budgetary estimates.

Debt service payments, which totalled 9 per cent of exports in 1978, are likely to rise as medium-term loans contracted in the mid-1970s fall due. The Central Bank has adopted a conservative investment strategy, with government holdings tending to be in longer-term assets.

Whatever the IMF's reservations about commercial borrowing, international banks were queuing to participate in the \$150m loan raised last year—Oman's first trip to the Euromarkets for seven years. Such was the enthusiasm that the loan was increased to \$200m; but increased oil revenue made this unnecessary and the loan—reduced back to \$150m—has still not been fully drawn on.

The terms of the loan—2 per cent above the London interbank offered rate over seven years with a three-year grace period—was perhaps less a comment on Oman's creditworthiness than on the enthusiasm of Western banks to lend to a stable Arab borrower.

Oman is none the less a reasonable asset for the 18 international banks—many of which have a strong Arab flavour—participating in the loan. The lead managers are Abu Dhabi Investment Company (agent), Gulf International Bank and al-UBAF Group.

The Central Bank, which recently doubled its capital to 20m rials (\$58m), is predicting a continued surplus for 1980. The bank's deputy chairman and executive vice-president, Mr Michael Brown, predicts more growth and advises bankers to assess the next five-year plan (1981-85) by looking at government planning in terms of their own goals for profitable growth.

The Central Bank, formed in 1974 to replace the Currency Board, has been moving to counter the World Bank criticism that there was scope for it to be more active in its use of monetary policy instruments, such as reserve requirements and discounts, and that it should be more active in mobilizing domestic savings.

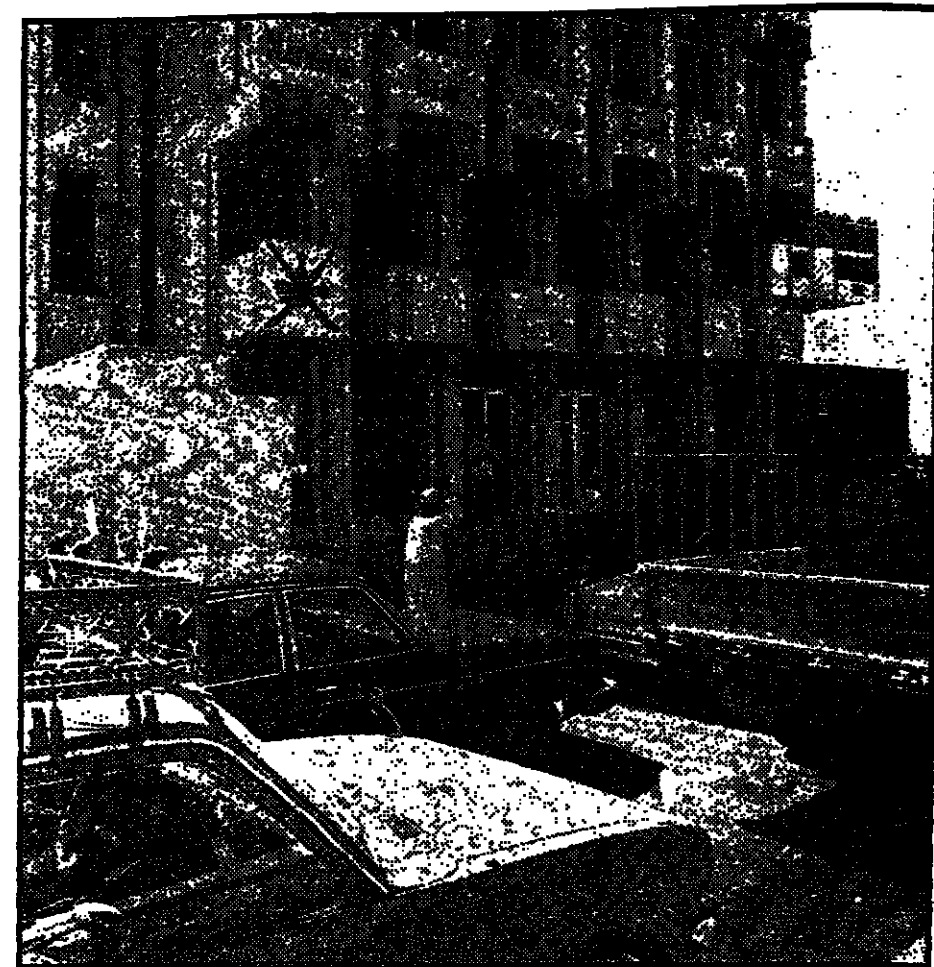
Mr Brown says that decisions taken last year—the acceptance of foreign currency deposits and the right to swap dollars for Omani rials—will help bankers maintain fund availability.

A credit department was opened on February 1 to discount and rediscount commercial bills, using regulations issued in 1978. This should ensure domestic banks' liquidity and promote the use of promissory notes and exchange bills. A department has been set up to handle credit dealings with the licensed banks, each of which will be assigned a credit limit within which it may apply for advances or discounts. Each bank has been given a limit for discount transactions, of which 70 per cent may be used for trust receipts. Bills may be discounted for 90 or 180 days.

Previously bankers had to meet liquidity requirements through dollar swaps which carried a 15 per cent interest rate. The interest rates for the bills are much more competitive, ranging from 8 per cent where six months are independently creditworthy for the full amount of the paper, to 10 per cent for trust receipts where the borrower has pledged goods imported through his bank but where the goods remain in his possession.

A further example of Oman's development is that it acquired its first line of credit to be guaranteed by Britain's Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The British merchant bank Morgan Grenfell & Co signed in March a \$20m credit to be used to pay for British capital goods. Morgan Grenfell, which acts as financial adviser to the Omani Government, is the sole lender for the credit. The bank has arranged more than \$250m in loans to Oman. The credit reflects the



Oman had 138 bank branches by the end of last year.

greater interest being taken in Oman by international companies. Its strategic position is likely to enable it to attract aid from the West, which could herald a further period of economic development.

This should provide more business for the 20 commercial banks which have licences to operate. The banks, six of which are locally incorporated, are mainly involved in trade financing with short-term credits and personal banking services. By 1974 there were 10 banks operating, and this was increased to 20 by mid-1977, when the Central Bank introduced a moratorium.

The rise in the number of bank branches in the mid-1970s—they increased from four in 1972 to 96 by October, 1977—slowed in the past two years. The total was 138 at the end of 1979.

Central Bank policy from 1975 has been to insist on two interior branches outside Muscat for each extra outlet in the capital after three branches have been set up. The policy was modified to allow the permitted number to rise to four.

The banking sector continued to expand last year. Commercial banks' assets rose by 27 per cent in 1979, totalling 408.7m rials (\$1,202m) in December compared with 321.1m rials (\$944.4m) in January. Loans and advances to the private sector rose by 18 per cent while those to the

Government fell by more than 70 per cent. Private sector loans totalled 211.8m rials (\$622.9m). Commercial bank deposits with the Central Bank almost doubled, reaching 26.7m rials (\$78.5m).

The rise in oil prices and the strategic importance of Oman have guaranteed an increase in revenue and a stronger Western political commitment. While the small gross national product—\$2,160m—means that Oman's economy will always be small in relation to its richer Arab neighbours, the new prosperity may enable the Government to relax some of its tight controls on spending and provide more commercial business for banks.

**Nigel Dudley**  
Middle East Economic Digest

## Foreign investment

## Financial position sound

Oman is a large country with a comparatively small population, probably exceeding a million. Nevertheless it has a decided interest in trading with Britain, which has long enjoyed the position of being the largest exporter to Oman in spite of increasing competition, the main competitor being Japan.

Oil, on which the economy is based, first went into production in 1967. Before that time Oman was almost a subsistence economy. After the accession of Sultan Qaboos in the 1970s there was an economic boom based on the oil revenues which had accumulated during the last years of the previous regime and the quintupling of the price of oil in 1974.

In the haste to create basic and social services, it was largely a free-for-all in an open market in the mid-1970s. Inevitably this led to the familiar results of inflation, over-spending and labour shortages, and finally in the latter years of the 1970s the end of the construction boom.

For a time the outlook appeared pessimistic. There was much gloomy talk of declining oil revenues, an end to major construction projects and a general recession. More recently the economic outlook has greatly improved. The war in Dhofar which imposed a great economic burden on the sultanate has ended, expenditure has been brought under control, the fall in output of oil has been checked by recent oil discoveries, and the financial position of the country is sound. Recent sharp increase in the price of oil have helped considerably.

It is against this background that the visiting British businessman should base his judgments, bearing in mind that boom conditions are unlikely to be repeated, competition is greater and that various regulations introduced in recent years demand greater attention to the potential market.

Unlike most of the Gulf states the sultanate requires a visa and sponsorship from the Omani Government or a local firm, must obtain a letter from the Arab British partners who have at least 35 per cent share of both London before a visa will be issued. Airlines at Muscat will refuse to embark passengers, branches and agencies of United Kingdom companies for Muscat who are not in operating in Oman, are

possession of a visa or where applicable a no objection certificate.

Recently the regulations for those who are to be registered in the sultanate have been relaxed by extending the validity of entry visas from one to two years, allowing the holder to leave and reenter the country on the same visa during this period.

Whereas Oman suffered chronic unemployment before 1970, leading to large-scale emigration to the rich oil states of the Gulf, there now exists a labour shortage. There are two reasons. First, many Omanis have been attracted to the UAE to seek employment, where wages are considerably higher, and second the Omani Government operates a strict immigration policy.

They have seen what has happened in neighbouring UAE, where the indigenous population has been swamped by both legal and illegal immigration.

Egyptians and Jordanians have been admitted to Oman as teachers for lack of suitably qualified Omanis. Palestinians are not popular and numbers of Pakistanis and Indians have been admitted in connection with construction projects, particularly in Dhofar. Nevertheless a shortage of suitable labour persists, as Omanis with the necessary skills and qualifications are lacking, and sometimes the inclination is lacking as well.

Labour laws were introduced in 1973 and are contained in the Labour Law No 34 of 1973. Included in this are regulations covering the control of foreigners' work, wages, leave and hours of work, industrial safety, labour disputes and contracts of work. These are contained in full in *Oman, Company and Business Law*, published by Arab Consultants for Arabic Law in London.

Also laid out in full in the same publication is *Foreign and Business Law* issued in 1973, which was amended in 1977. In essence this law permits a foreign company to undertake business activity in Oman provided that it does so through an Omani company which has a minimum paid-up capital of 150,000 rials. This can be reduced under certain conditions.

required to register with the Office of Commercial Registration, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Oman Commercial Agencies Law was laid down in Royal Decree 26/77 of May, 1977. According to article three of this decree an agent must be an Omani subject, not less than 18 years old, who has held Omani citizenship from birth or for more than 10 years. He should also be listed in the commercial register, and be a member of the Chamber of

Commerce and Industry. His principal place of business must be located in Oman. In the case of an agency company the Omani share shall not be less than 51 per cent of the capital.

Income tax regulations are contained in the Income Tax Decree issued in January, 1971. Full details can be found in *Oman, Company and Business Law*. There is no personal income tax in Oman, but every corporate body in the sultanate is subject to taxation.

**Tim Owen**



بنك عمان العربي الافريقي  
oman arab african bank

A full range of local and international banking services in the  
**SULTANATE OF OMAN**

- All kinds of banking accounts opened
- Deposits in local and foreign currencies
- Foreign trade financing
- Loans and advances
- Local currency money market operations and foreign exchange transactions.

Correspondents throughout the world

بنك عمان العربي الافريقي  
oman arab african bank

Head Office:

P. O. Box 4216, Ruwi, Sultanate of Oman  
Branches: Ruwi and Muttrah

A subsidiary of:  
**arab african international bank**  
International Head Office:  
44, Abdel Khalek Sarwat Street  
Cairo A. R. E.

**OHI BELIEVES THAT ANY ORGANISATION ANY WHERE DERIVES ITS BASIC QUALITY FROM THE CALIBRE AND DEDICATION OF THE PEOPLE WHO WORK FOR IT**

Advertising Division	Eihab Travels	Marine Division
Auto Car Wash & Filling Stations	Electronics Division	Motor Division
Automatic Doors Division	Estates Division	Telecommunications Division
Beauty Corner	Ibn Sina Pharmacy	Trading Division
	Insurance Division	



subsidiaries  
OHI (Abu Dhabi) LLC  
OHI (UK) Ltd  
Oman Tourist Corporation (Ruwi Hotel)  
Offield Maintenance and Equipment Centre (OMECE)  
Nizwa Tourist Company LLC (Nizwa Motel)  
Qurum Driving School LLC

associated companies  
Commercial Bank of Oman Limited  
Oman Deutag Drilling Co Limited  
Oman Shapoorji Construction Co LLC  
Sadolin Paints (Oman) Limited  
Voltamp Electricals Limited  
Noorani Biswas Associates

**THE NAME TO RECKON WITH**



OMAN HOLDINGS INTERNATIONAL LLC  
P. O. Box 889, MUSCAT  
Telephone: 702666  
Telex: 3398 Annmar MB

• OHI (UK) Limited, High Holborn House, 52/54 High Holborn, London WC1V 6 RJ • OHI (Abu Dhabi) LLC, P.O. Box 6291, Abu Dhabi, U.A.E.

لناخذ من الاصل



Health

# Striking success in control of disease

characteristic that the health of the Sultan Qaboos has increased in number from nine to 12, dispensaries from 10 to 47, hospital beds have multiplied more than a hundredfold and now number about 1,600. Medical and public health officers and dentists together totalled 13 in 1970; the 1978 figure was 143 plus 75 specialists, while the number of nurses and midwives rose from two to 583.

The Ministry divides its work into two main aspects: medical services which provide curative treatment, and public health which embraces preventive medicine and hygiene. All forms of medical service are free in Oman.

Hospitals, health centres, clinics and dispensaries are under the direct heading of the 13 hospitals. The other three—Al Nahda and Muscat, and one at Salalah in the southern province of Dhofar—are "referral" hospitals providing for surgery and specialized treatments, and with full X-ray and laboratory facilities.

In the next two years two new hospitals will be built near Muscat—one for children, and a mental hospital.

Several hospitals will be expanded—namely maternity, children's and outpatient departments at Nizwa, Sohar and Sur in the Muscat region. Maternity centres are being added to medical centres at two places in Musandam, the Oman enclave north of the United Arab Emirates on the Strait of Hormuz.

Public health services cover sanitation, communicable diseases, quarantine, health education, mother and child health, and a variety of other subjects, and they are operated not through health centres but from five main public health compounds and 25 subsidiary units all over the country. The mass media are also used for health education.

Oman has suffered acutely from two diseases: trachoma and malaria. Trachoma is the more serious since it causes blindness unless treated in the early stages, but Oman has achieved remarkable results in fighting the disease.

In 1976 a World Health Organization specialist on trachoma was called in. He made a survey of the whole country and outlined a campaign programme. In one town 80 per cent of the inhabitants were found to be suffering from trachoma. In 1978 the same expert returned to assess progress. Where four fifths of the population had been affected, the proportion had dropped to less than a quarter, and in some places it was not more than 5 per cent. An intensive programme continues through health education and the school medical services, and Dr Mubarak al-Khaduri is confident that trachoma can be completely eliminated.

Malaria is a much more complicated problem. The disease is endemic in Oman and the immemorial falaj, or water channel system, as well as rivers which flow only during the rains, and pools, puddles and flood areas, all provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes. There is little enough rain in most of Oman, but when it falls the malaria vector will profit by it.

The Ministry has a special malaria research station at Al Wattrayeb just outside Muscat which has been working for the past five years. Reports from all parts of the country are monitored here and control measures planned and launched. The station is working on a project with the World Health Organization and has set up two pilot schemes—one on Muscat and one island on the Batinah coast north of the road to Nizwa.

Regular forms of malaria can now be cured by different treatments, some of which, for the recurring type, can be lengthy. Prevention is more difficult because, after a time, mosquitoes develop resistance to the insecticides used.

There is a National Tuberculosis Committee which is tackling that health problem and here, as with leprosy and mental illness, the Ministry of Health works in close cooperation with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

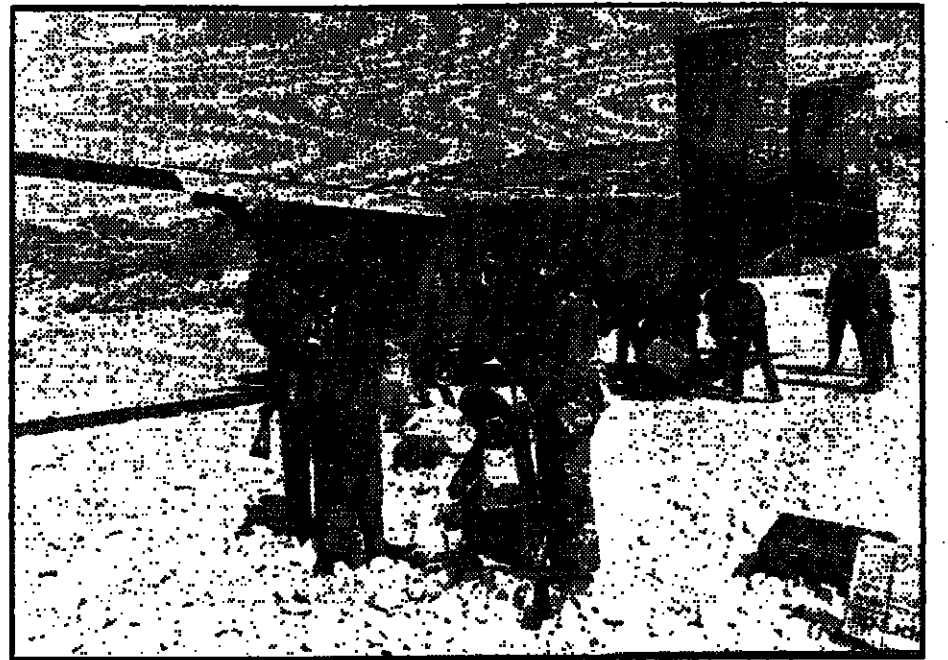
Oman has the first medical library to be assembled in the Gulf area, and this has been established with the help of the British Council.

Doctors and nurses are still mainly expatriates. Most of them come from the Indian subcontinent, but there are close advisory links with Britain.

Penelope Turing

Dhofar

# Grounds for optimism



A Short Skyvan lands at the construction of an all-weather tarmac road, of 800km, connecting Salalah with Nizwa and Muscat, where no proper road existed before. This link will have great psychological as well as economic importance.

Most of the population of Dhofar, which is estimated to number between 40,000 and 50,000, is concentrated in Salalah and along the coast. Coastal towns and villages between Salalah and the border with South Yemen were depopulated and fought over during the war. Many of the inhabitants fled to Salalah, others were forcibly moved into South Yemen.

Restoring the population and economy of this area has involved much effort. The inhabitants once gained their livelihood from fishing and cattle rearing, but when the war ended all the fishing boats had vanished and cattle rearing was no longer possible until minefields were cleared. The Government has provided aid in the form of medical services and schools, the reconstruction of buildings, and provision of fishing boats with outboard engines to put the local fishermen in business again.

Salalah has been transformed from an overgrown village into a modern town with well-paved streets, hospitals, schools, hotels, housing, a new airport and colour television. Raysut, 8km to the west of Salalah, has been made into an all-weather deepwater port—a development now taking place is probably the most significant event so far in linking Dhofar with the remainder of Oman. This is most important factor along

Education

# Sultan moves towards schools for all

the beginning of 1970 there were three schools in the area, all for boys. One was the capital Muscat, one the adjoining town of Salalah and the third at Nizwa in the Southern Province. The total number of pupils was 900.

At the end of an experiment in the Sultan Qaboos brought in and western expertise and definite ideas on value of education with when he took over the reins that year. Education should be for all, men as well as women. In if of his promises tested in the country a few years later, to bridge the gap until a full educational programme could be set up.

Today, 10 years later, the Sultan and his advisers have cause for satisfaction, though the whole system is far from fully developed. The figures for 1978 show 257 primary schools with almost 78,000 pupils of whom about a third were girls. Intermediate schools numbered 45, with some 2,000 pupils. About 20 per cent were girls. There were nine secondary schools, seven for boys and two for girls, and the male/female balance was 529 to 156.

Most schools are single sex, though in some of the more remote areas schools are mixed, which is regarded as a temporary measure.

Oman's basic education pattern mirrors fairly closely that of most other countries in the area. It is free, it is not compulsory and it provides for six years in the primary grades for ages six to 12, then three years intermediate school and finally another three years in secondary education.

The accent is still on the primary stages, as it has always been on adult education and literacy classes in order to spread the new

advantages as widely as possible through the people, and to mitigate the chances of a sudden generation barrier.

As the first and subsequent years' intake gradually moves up the educational ladder there will be a need for more secondary schools. As yet there is no definite plan for higher education centres. Every student who passes the final examination of the secondary grade qualifies to be sent to a university abroad at government expense, and that will no doubt remain the pattern for some time.

Secondary education, however, is going to call for development. There are some 700 students in the nine schools, and at the end of their first year they separate for arts or sciences.

There is also one Islamic religious school with 99 male students from the beginning of the intermediate grades to the end of secondary. Many of its graduates become traditional judges of Sharia law. One fee-paying intermediate-secondary school is also in existence.

Vocational training is one form of secondary education which is coming to the fore. There is only one technical institute: the Oman Vocational Training Centre in Marrah.

Here as throughout Oman's educational system staffing is almost entirely by expatriate teachers, mainly Egyptians and Jordanians, although this vocational training centre has a number of Indian and Pakistani instructors.

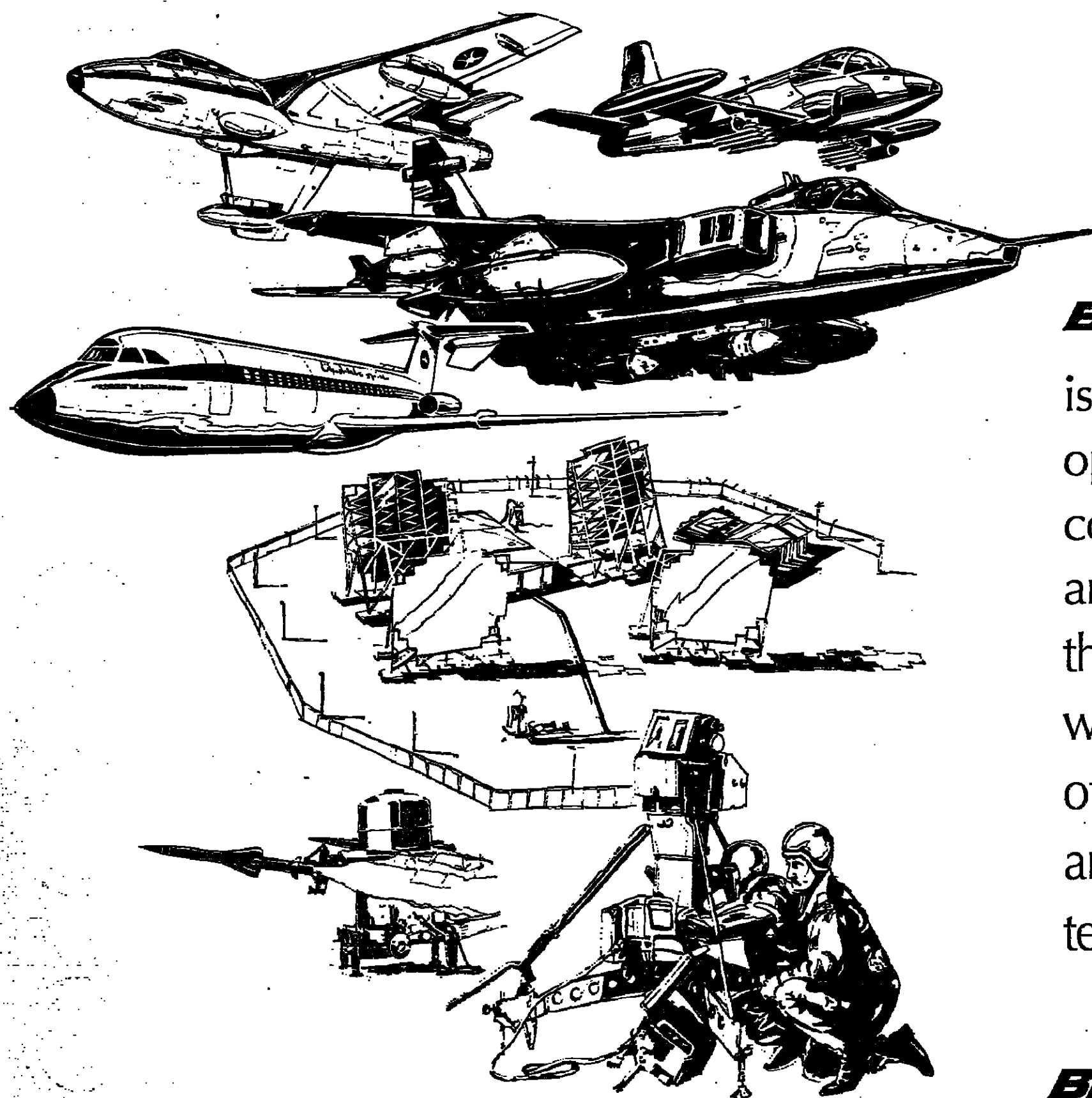
An agricultural institute is due to open at the inland town of Nizwa in the next few months. This will provide secondary level specialized training, as will another new vocational school for commercial subjects.

Apert from those Omanis who studied abroad during the former regime there has not yet been time to produce qualified teachers through the new system, but some steps have been taken for their training.

One of the boys' secondary schools, Jaber bin Said, has two classes of teacher trainees who are being prepared for primary school teaching. On a much more ambitious scale there is the teacher training institute which takes both boys and girls through a three-year secondary course, after which they will take up general teaching work at primary level. The aim is to produce 100 primary teachers yearly.

It is largely to the British that Oman looks for advice and practical experience in many aspects of educational development. English is the country's second language, taught from the fourth primary year.

P.T.



## BRITISH AEROSPACE

is proud to have the opportunity to be making contributions to the present and future defence of the Sultanate of Oman which provide convincing proof of the depth of our experience and the extent of our technological capabilities.

## BRITISH AEROSPACE

unequalled in its range of aerospace programmes  
WEYBRIDGE ENGLAND



## Tourism

Visitors welcomed with caution  
to gracious, smiling land

Muscat carries its history with picturesque dignity. Guarded by two old Portuguese forts on the horos of its bay the capital of Oman is a place of visual delights: the handsome palace of the Sultan, graceful old percheron houses such as the British embassy, narrow streets, high walls, dusty squares, the sudden brilliance of flowers and the welcome green of old trees—all gathered beside the sea.

Beyond the northern headland the neighbouring town of Masrah has its fine modern concrete road backed first by stark brown cliffs, then some terraces of balconied houses overlooking the harbour.

To north-west and south the shore stretches away, fringed with sand, backed by fertile littoral or dramatic cliffs. Oman has more than 1,000 miles of coastline.

Inland the mountains rise too, brown and dry with clear-cut peaks and shadowed valleys. A short two

hours' drive from Muscat through these desert mountains, past little round hill-top forts and oases where there are groves of tall date palms, is the town of Nizwa. It has a magnificent triple-walled fortress, a colourful suk, a cluster of brown mud and stone houses and some new buildings. Close by one can see *falej* water channels—the immemorial means of bringing water from the hill springs.

In the south of the country Salalah is the provincial capital of the Dhofar region. Here is a different world, for Dhofar lies within a monsoon belt which clothes the land with green and softens the fierce heat of summer.

Oman is a country of considerable beauty, scenic contrasts, and a smiling, independent, courteous people; and it is totally unspoiled by Western standards. It is therefore potentially ideal for, at least a specialized section of the world tourist market, but at present there

is scarcely a trickle of tourists. That is intentional, for Sultan Qaboos and his ministers feel that the time is not yet ripe for tourism.

Security is one reason, and every visitor must have a visa known as an NOC (no objection certificate) before entering the country. Another is a natural caution about bringing a large number of strangers, however friendly, into a country which has known only a decade of development in twentieth-century ways of thinking, education, welfare, work and industry.

Lastly tourism is not viewed as a vital source of revenue as in so many Western countries. Oman is not rich in comparison with some of its neighbours, but tourism on the limited scale which would be feasible or desirable is hardly a matter of moment to the national economy.

Nevertheless, on behalf of the Government, a team of consultants is studying the possibilities of tourism in Oman, and the Ministry of

Commerce and Industry expects that some decisions will be taken in the early 1980s. In the meantime certain areas have already been designated for tourist purposes by royal decree, and a few holiday visitors are being encouraged to come in groups only. No doubt the results of these visits will contribute to the feasibility study.

In some ways Oman is already well equipped for the holidaymaker. There is an excellent coast road all the way from the UAE border in the north to Muscat, and main highways lead across the country and right through to Abu Dhabi and Dubai, as well as south through Dhofar to Salalah.

Muscat's Sir Mervyn Alcock airport is served by many airlines, and Gulf Air (Oman's national line) shared with Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE provides regular services out of Muscat to more than a dozen major cities including London and Bombay. There is also a domestic airport at Salalah,

and Gulf Air flies a regular service between Muscat and Salalah in both directions six days a week, so that it is possible to visit both regions in a single holiday.

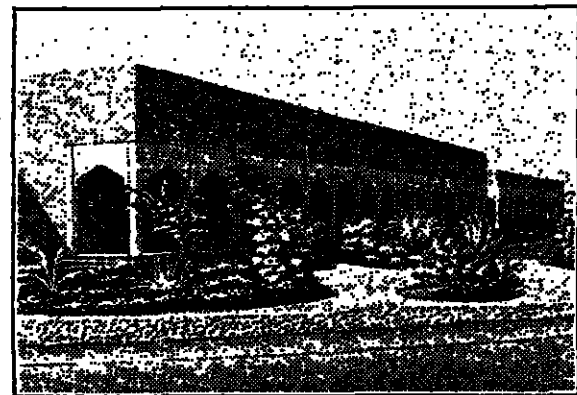
Gulf Air is interested in holiday as well as business travel. The airline now has a special manager to handle package holiday business in the four countries to which it belongs. Excursion return fares are available in both directions between the Gulf states and European countries.

Hotel capacity in the capital area is about 1,000 rooms, more than adequate for present business demands. Indeed, the low occupancy rate at the 308-room Inter-Continental Hotel on the coast some miles to the north of Muscat was the reason that this hotel organized several tourist groups during the past two years.

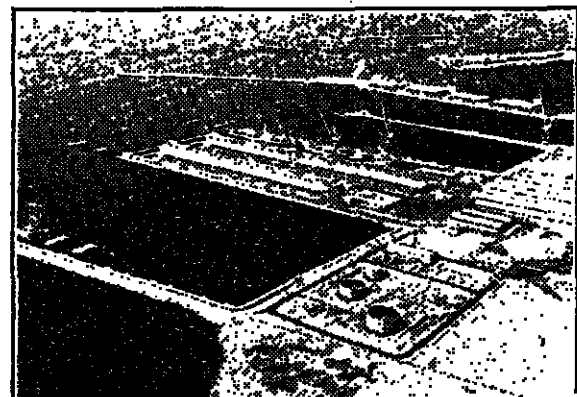
Other luxurious hotels suitable for group travel are the Sultan, also some distance from the town but very popular, and the Al-Falaj and the smaller Ruwi Hotel. The latter particularly well-known to British clientele—both near the city. The Matrah Hotel is in the



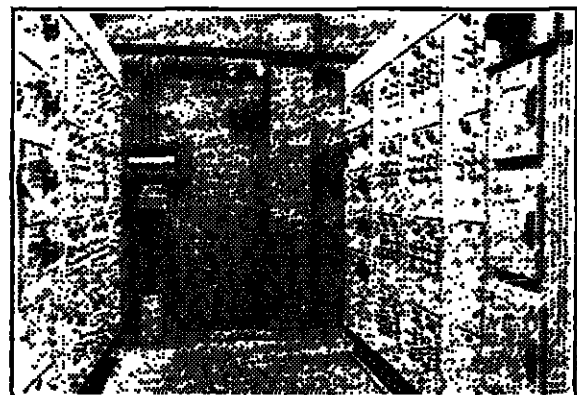
One of the two old Portuguese forts that guard the approaches to Muscat, the capital of Oman.

Worldwide  
expertise in the  
service of Oman.

Building



Civil Engineering



Mechanical & Electrical Engineering

The expertise that Taylor Woodrow teamworkers have gained on a wide range of building and engineering projects throughout the world is now an important resource in the development of Oman.

Taylor Woodrow-Towell teamworkers have been successfully associated with the Sultanate of Oman for over ten years. In that time we have used our experience and expertise from other continents to initiate and complete many major projects which help to provide a better, fuller and more rewarding life for the people of Oman.

As well as the areas depicted here, we are also much experienced in other disciplines, such as process engineering and irrigation.

We're proud of our contribution to the development of the country and look forward to continuing teamwork ventures during the 1980's.

TAYLOR WOODROW-TOWELL  
EXPERIENCE, EXPERTISE AND TEAMWORK

In Oman, please contact: Alan Winfield, Taylor Woodrow-Towell Co., (L.L.C.), P.O. Box 251, Muscat, Sultanate of Oman. Telephone: Muscat 704866. Telex: 3224 MB.

In London, please contact: John Bevan, Taylor Woodrow International Ltd., Western House, Western Avenue, London W12 7UL. Telephone: 01-977 6641. Telex: 23503.

Communications  
Obstacles conquered  
in a decade

The Sultanate of Oman will be celebrating the tenth anniversary of the accession of Sultan Qaboos bin Said in November on the country's National Day, although his accession was in January 1970.

Oman is the second largest country in the Arabian Peninsula, its scattered communities separated by high mountain ranges and hundreds of miles of uninhabited desert. Relating these two facts emphasizes Oman's remarkable achievements in the development of communications during the past 10 years.

Perhaps the most impressive achievement has been the construction of metalled roads in the face of some daunting geographical obstacles. Until 1970 there were about 10 km of metalled road in the Sultanate. This was the road connecting the capital, Muscat, with the airport at Bayt al Falaj via the town of Matrah.

During the ensuing years a metalled road was built along the Batinah coast connecting Muscat with Sohar, and this was subsequently extended to the frontier to join the road system of the United Arab Emirates. At much the same time another road was built to connect Muscat with the former capital, Nizwa, in the interior, via the Sumail gap through the Hajar mountain range.

More recently the French company, Dumex, completed a remarkable metalled road through the spectacular mountains of the Sharqiyah to connect the port of Sur, near the south-east tip of the Arabian peninsula, with the Muscat-Nizwa road. This has opened up the remote and isolated regions of the Sharqiyah.

Since then the road from Nizwa has been extended through the inland towns of Bahla and Ibbi to the Buraimi Oasis, where it

joins the road system of the UAE and the road to Abu Dhabi.

Now the Government has embarked on its most ambitious and important road construction project. This is an 800 km road to connect Nizwa with Thamarit in the Dhofar and the metalled road over the Qatra mountain range to Salalah. The \$314m main contract for this road was won by Consolidated Contractors International Company of Lebanon. A subcontract for 200 km has gone to Jomani and Partners of Cyprus.

This road, crossing hundreds of miles of uninhabited, barren desert, will provide a much needed link between the southern province of Dhofar and the remainder of Oman, which will greatly benefit the economy of Dhofar. The road is due for completion in four years. About 2,000 km of paved roads and 9,000 km of graded roads were built during the 1970s.

No less an achievement has been the development of seaports in the Sultanate. Before 1970 there was no deepwater port. All cargoes had to be off-loaded into lighters and landed at the town quay in Muscat or over the beaches at Matrah. At Salalah in the south it was impossible to land anything for three months during the summer when the monsoon was blowing.

The deepwater port of Mina Qaboos at Matrah was completed in 1974. It has eight deepwater berths and five shallow-draught berths. After initial troubles it now has a reputation of good management and made a profit for the first time in 1977. Congestion problems were overcome several years ago, and it is adequate to meet the requirements of the Sultanate.

One of the problems of Dhofar has been the lack of any natural harbour along the entire coast of southern Oman, and this is com-

pounded by the way the coast is lashed by the south-west monsoon from June to September.

A port has been built at Raysut, 8 km to the west of Salalah. The West German company Hochtief is carrying out extensions (costing \$87m) designed to increase cargo-handling capacity and improve berths. It will also become an all-year, all-weather port, no longer having to close during the monsoon. This work is expected to take two years to complete. By 1982 the total unloaded is expected to reach 100,000 tonnes a year.

Most recently the Musandam enclave, separated from the remainder of the Sultanate by a wedge of UAE territory and until now totally undeveloped, has been receiving the attention of the Government. Over the next four years \$12.6m is to be invested in road construction in Musandam, and a weekly ferry service linking villages in northern Musandam with the Batinah coast was due to begin last September.

Until 1973 visitors arriving in the Sultanate by air landed at the airfield at Bayt al Falaj after a rather hair-raising approach over the mountains behind Muscat. In December that year the new international airport at Sib was opened.

At Salalah the former military airport operated by the RAF was enlarged and opened as an international airport in November, 1977. Oman has both radio and television services. There are radio and television transmitters at Qurum outside Muscat, and Salalah has its own colour television service.

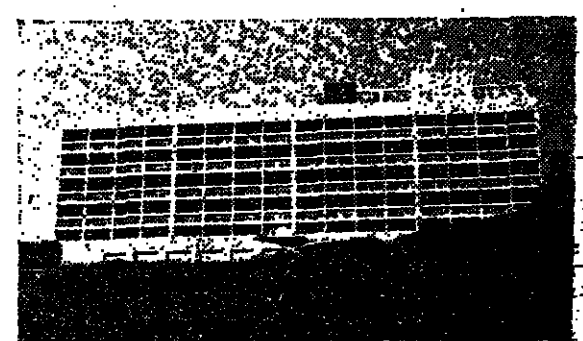
Now all but a few remote areas can receive this colour television service. It is the radio services which do not reach some of the remote areas.

Tim Owen

European budget holiday Europeans and America may come only for a long time as part of a long package to India or the East, at least until more the country is opened for the traveller rather than the tourist, for those with means who are interested in the country itself, its people and history, wildlife and antiquities, Oman has much to offer.

Penelope Turi

## For the Ultimate in Service

GULF HOTEL  
MUSCAT

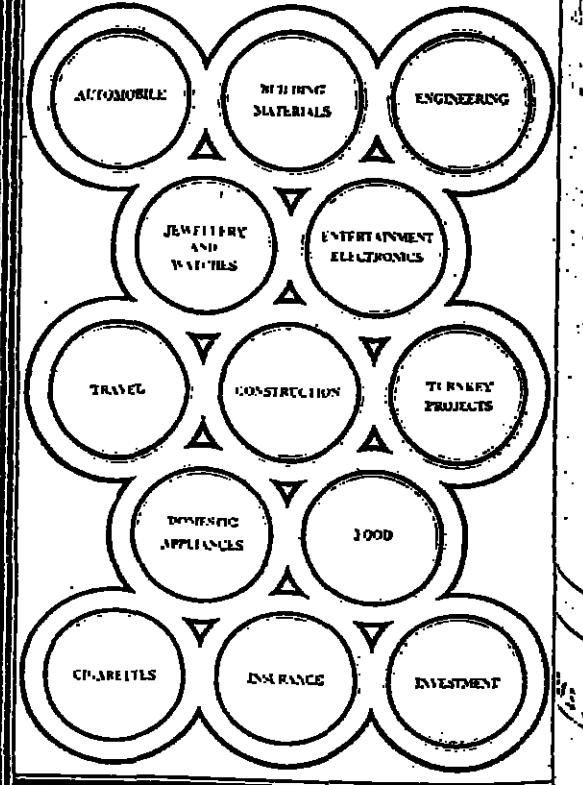
Situated atop a cliff overlooking the Arabian sea give a panoramic view of the beach and the mountains. Fully airconditioned and all its 114 bedrooms have private balconies and attached baths.

- \* Cocktail Lounge
- \* AL FAHAL Restaurant
- \* QURUM Coffee Shop
- \* 24-Hour Room Service
- \* Colour TV, radio & refrigerator in Every Room
- \* In-house Movies
- \* Squash and Tennis Courts
- \* Fresh Water Swimming Pool
- \* Private Beach
- \* Resident's Games Room
- \* Banqueting & Conference Facilities
- \* Same-day Laundry Service



## GULF HOTEL

C.P.O. Box 4455 - Muscat - Sultanate of Oman  
Tel: 609100 - Tlx: 3416 MB - Cable: GULFOTEL

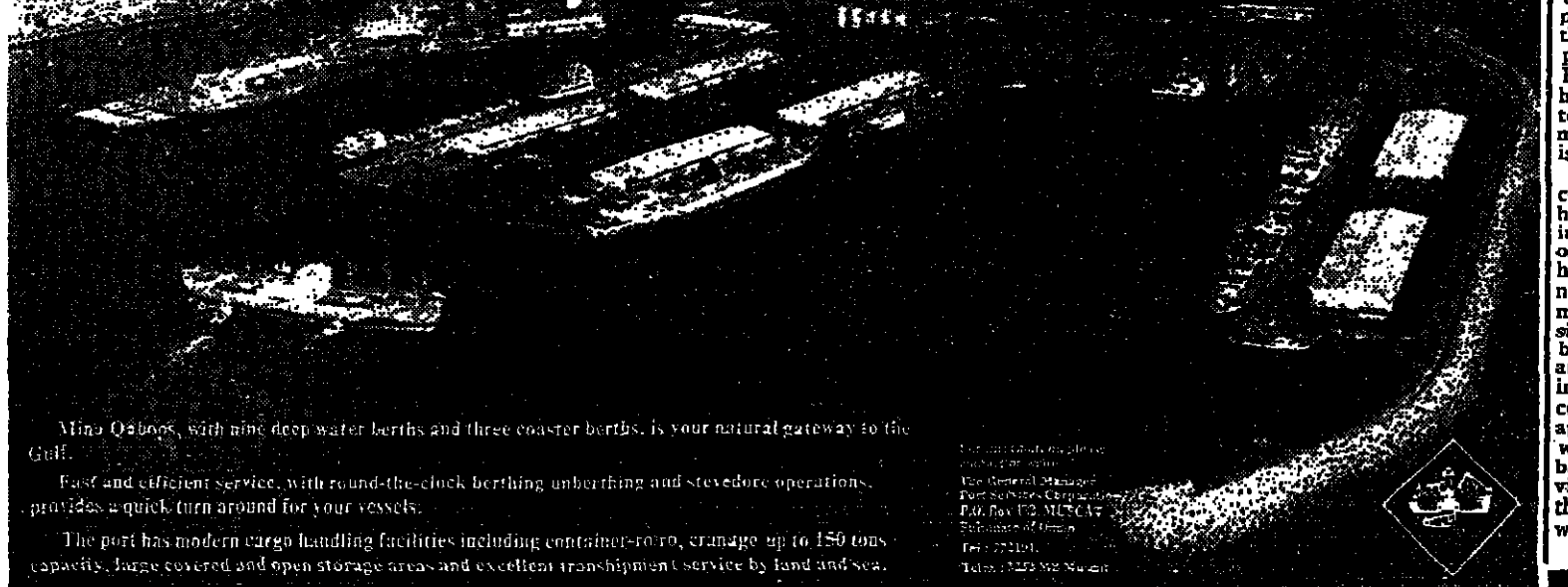
CONTRIBUTING TO  
DEVELOPMENT IN OMAN  
BAHWAN GROUP  
OF  
COMPANIES

## Head Office

P.O. Box 169 Muscat, Sultanate of Oman

Cable: BAHWAN

Telex: MB 1214

ON WEDNESDAY TO THE GULF  
Mina Qaboos

Mina Qaboos, with nine deep water berths and three coaster berths, is your natural gateway to the Gulf.

Fast and efficient service, with round-the-clock berthing, unloading and stevedore operations, provides a quick turn around for your vessels.

The port has modern cargo handling facilities including container-rear, crane up to 150 tons capacity, large covered and open storage areas and excellent transhipment service by land and sea.

For more information, contact:  
The General Manager  
Mina Qaboos, P.O. Box 169  
Muscat, Sultanate of Oman  
Tel: 222100  
Telex: 2222 MB Muscat

مركز من الأصول



## OMAN

## Conservation

## Rich heritage remains largely intact

Oman is an arrestingly beautiful country, with a dramatic, harsh landscape where for centuries little has changed. Barren, amber-coloured mountains of bare rock cascade sharply into empty gravel plains supporting only an occasional oleander or camel thorn tree.

Although Oman has developed remarkably over the past 10 years, beyond Muscat and the northern coast there is little evidence of the twentieth century.

The grandeur of Oman's past and its many surviving traditions will be the subject of an exhibition to be held in the Royal Festival Hall in London from June 17-20. The exhibition is part of a festival marking the tenth anniversary of the accession of Sultan Qaboos.

The Ministry of National Heritage and both the London exhibition and a conference and festival in Oman during National Day celebrations in November. The events will also include the launch of a traditionally built boat to sail on the so-called Siobad voyage to China. Such boats were sewn rather than nailed together, and their speed and range made them at one time the terror of the Indian Ocean. This is the latest project of author and boat-builder Tim Severin.

Mingling the flavours of the sea and of the Arab world, Muscat is built round a rocky cove, guarded by mountains and two towering forts left by the Portuguese. At its heart is an elegant new palace surrounded by English lawns.

Although there is no overall conservation plan for Muscat, the town is being carefully cleaned up, and the few fine eighteenth-century houses have been preserved by royal decree. These were built round a simple courtyard with two or three storeys, and decorated only by fine lattice windows and heavy carved doors. One, Bair Nahr, houses one of Oman's two museums and others are occupied by embassies and company headquarters.

The second museum is on the outskirts of Muscat, but a new museum and cultural centre is scheduled as part of the current five-year plan. It will probably be built in Ruwi, the commercial district of the capital area, but may take time to complete, since the initial proposal by British design-



It is hoped to preserve this old dhow now on the Matrah waterfront.

ers Robin Wade & Associates is still being considered. Important work is also being done at the fort at Jabrin. This fortified royal residence was built by a ruler of the famous Yaruba dynasty, Bil'arub ibn Sultan, in the seventeenth century. It lies some 200 km south of Muscat, facing the green of its oasis, and the empty aridity of the central plain.

This magnificent castle became in its time both the capital of the country and a seat of culture and learning. Restoration work has been undertaken by the Government, under the supervision of Enrico d'Erco. Archaeology, like everything else in Oman, has been developed only since the accession of Sultan Qaboos, and work is sometimes hampered by the shortage of Oman specialists. The historical legacy of Oman is rich, and there is early evidence of human occupation from flint tools dating from 1200 BC, although little is known of prehistoric man until much

later. A well-equipped German team of archaeologists is excavating a site from about 3000BC in the Sharqiyah mountains behind Muscat.

The strategic position of Oman on trading routes linking India, Africa, the Gulf and the Mediterranean has always been important, and its ports were mentioned in early Mesopotamian scripts, and later also by Pliny. Of interest also to archaeologists is the vigorous tradition of rock carving that, judging from pictures of jeeps and aircraft that are found, has continued until this century.

To the south Dhofar achieved fame as a port of the grand southern Arabian culture, and was known worldwide for its frankincense. Government archaeologist, Dr Paolo Costa, has led several excavations at Al Bidid, the town that lay between modern Salalah and the sea. Like Salalah, Al Bidid was built near the few fertile miles of land touched by a summer monsoon, and its port was elsewhere, and there archaeologists found a rare agreement with historic inscriptions on tombs. In the rest of Oman there are few such tombs to help in piecing together the development of Islamic history.

This work on conservation and archaeology is a beginning, but there is plenty of scope for more. Many historic buildings are now threatened by development, and the rescue of a small mosque in Muscat's port, Matrah, had an unusually happy ending. The mosque was on land owned by the floor mills, and bulldozers were halted only by a circle of private cars. It has since been restored with the blessing of the mill's director, Adel Moray, and the skill of the ministry.

Nizwa is the old inland capital on the far side of the mountains from Muscat. Its magnificent fort and new pungent salt contrast with the Elysian cool of its simple housing, and the narrow, unpaved streets give fleeting glimpses of women in brilliant veils and tunics. Several years ago Nizwa was linked to Muscat with a Tarmac road, and already modern concrete buildings litter the approach to this noble town. Unchecked, development could soon swamp its character.

It is also thought that the falaj system is threatened by new irrigation techniques. Maintenance of the falaj channels is communally organized and water-time carefully allocated. A

delicate social system is based on the *falaj*, but new wells will soon destroy this need. Yet in the past large areas of fertile land have reverted to desert when the *falaj* dried up, and there is obvious scope for research into how far modern agriculture could be adapted to *falaj* irrigation.

However it is unreasonable to look at a country developing as rapidly as Oman through Western eyes with detached sentiment. Many Omanis reject the old because it symbolizes a poverty they would prefer to forget, and the past few years have seen a dramatic increase in their standard of living. But too often the new is indiscriminately accepted simply because it is new.

While tourism might provide a motive for keeping old traditions alive, it has many other disadvantages, and Oman is perhaps wise to restrict entry at the moment on the grounds that the country is not ready for tourists. But in its rapid surge for development Oman should not forget the past: at present there is time to have the finest buildings and traditions, but in five years' time it may be too late.

Alison Brown

You may ask what a big international company like Tarmac is doing in Oman.

The answer is a great deal.

Working on the Sultan's palace, for instance. Building power stations, a naval base, aircraft hangars, airport buildings, road systems, harbour works, oil pumping stations and apartments.

# IN 10 YEARS WE'VE BUILT A BIG REPUTATION FOR OURSELVES IN OMAN.

Tarmac has been doing in Oman what Tarmac does all over the world.

And that's contributing to the development, growth and success of the countries concerned.

Tarmac. Big in construction. Big in the world.

**Tarmac**  
INTERNATIONAL

**BIG IN WORLD CONSTRUCTION**

PO BOX 1004 MUTTRAH, MUSCAT. TEL: 603310/610096. TELEX: 3249 TARMAC MB.  
HEAD OFFICE: TARMAC INTERNATIONAL LIMITED, INTERNATIONAL HOUSE,  
62-67 CHIFFIN STREET, LONDON W1M 2EL. TEL: 01-486 4444. TELEX: 23713  
OFFICES IN U.A.E., EGYPT, SAUDI ARABIA, JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA.

## Bibliography

## Few books written before 1970

For many years at the latter end of the reign of Sultan Said bin Taimur the sultanate of Oman was closed to writers, correspondents and journalists. Any form of written publicity about the country was severely discouraged, and any expatriate resident (of whom there were few) was liable not to have his visa renewed if he committed his name to anything written about the sultanate.

As a result books about Oman, written before the accession of Sultan Qaboos bin Said in 1970, are few and far between. The greatest authority on the history of Oman in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries is J. C. Lorimer in his *Gazetteer of the Persian Gulf, Oman and Central Arabia*. For many years these two volumes were classified as secret and, although no longer so, are difficult to obtain.

*Sultan in Oman*, by James Morris, is one of the few books published on the sultanate during the reign of Sultan Said bin Taimur. Morris accompanied the Sultan in a dash across the southern wastes of Oman from Salalah to Nizwa, when the Sultan evicted the Imam Ghaleb from his stronghold in Nizwa by a sudden appearance out of the blue in 1935. Unfortunately this colourful and fascinating description of one of Sultan Said's rare sorties from Salalah, originally published by Faber, is out of print.

Another descriptive and amusing account of life in the Sultan's armed forces, by Philip Altfree-*Warlords of Oman*—is also out of print. Written by a former officer of the Sultan's Armed Forces, it gives a lively description of life in the sultanate on active service.

*Oman since 1856*, by R. G. Landen, published by the Princeton University Press, is difficult to obtain. The more is the pity, as this is a detailed account of the history of the sultanate from the year of the death of Sultan Said bin Sulayman, known as Sultan Said the Great, covering the period

when the East African possessions were split off from the sultanate, resulting in the Sultan's state of penury, from which it did not recover for more than a century.

Another book which throws light on a part of the history of the sultanate, when its fortunes were at their nadir, is *Not in the limelight*, by Sir Ronald Wingate, and published by Hutchinson in 1959. Sir Ronald was detached from Mesopotamia at the end of the First World War to go to Muscat and effect a settlement between the Sultan in Muscat and the Imam in Nizwa, who were heavily engaged in conflict at the time. His efforts culminated in the Treaty of Sib signed in 1920, which brought peace to the sultanate until 1955. This book is now out of print.

Wendell Phillips, an American millionaire, who made his first million from an oil concession granted to him in Dhofar by Sultan Said bin Taimur, with whom he was on intimate terms, had two books published on the sultanate by Longmans—*Unknown Oman* and *A History of Oman*. These two rather disjointed publications were probably the work of ghost writers and are out of print.

One of the more recent classics about the interior deserts of Oman is Wilfred Thesiger's account of his crossing of the Rub al Khali, the Empty Quarter, from south to north, contained in *Arabian Sands*, published by Longmans at £8.50. This is a fascinating account of a major achievement in crossing one of the major deserts of the world, which incidentally got him into trouble with Sultan Said bin Taimur for entering the sultanate by the back door without permission.

*Muscat and Oman: the end of an era*, by Ian Skeet, head of the management liaison department, of the Petroleum Department (Oman), in the late 1960s, and published by Faber at £3.95, gives a vivid description of Oman as he saw it at that time and takes one up to the end of the reign of Sultan Said bin Taimur. An interesting account of

the development of the sultanate since the accession of Sultan Qaboos bin Said is given in *Oman: its renaissance*, by Donald Hawley, published by Stacey International at £20. Donald Hawley was the first British ambassador to the sultanate of Oman and served there during the time leading to the victory in Dhofar over the rebels in 1975. Before the accession of Sultan Qaboos, Britain had been represented in the sultanate by a consul-general.

*Oman in the twentieth century*, by J. E. Peterson, published by Croom Helm at £10.95, is a book which should be read by any student of the modern history of Oman. Considerable research has gone into the production of this publication, which in 200 pages covers the subject well and in detail. It has extensive appendices and a bibliography. It takes one up to the coup d'etat and accession of Sultan Qaboos in 1970.

John Townsend, who was responsible for the Development Department of the sultanate in the early years after the accession of Sultan Qaboos, has written *Oman: the making of the modern state*, published by Croom Helm at £7.95. Townsend has taken a somewhat critical stance in his views on internal developments in Oman since his departure, and his book was banned in the country.

Sir Ranulph Fiennes, in the course of his military peregrinations round the globe served a spell with the Sultan's Armed Forces during the war in Dhofar. He has written *Where soldiers fear to tread*, published by Hodder and Stoughton at £3.50. This is an attractive and colourful description of soldiering under active service conditions in Oman at that time.

A scholarly periodical produced by the Omani Ministry of National Heritage and Culture is the *Journal of Oman studies*, distributed in Britain by Luwax at £7.50. The next edition will be a special report on the scientific results of a flora and fauna survey in the sultanate.

T.O.

بنك الاتحاد العماني المحدود



## UNION BANK OF OMAN

(O.S.C.)

ESTD. 1976

Main Branch:

P.O. Box 4565, RUWI, MUSCAT

(Sultanate of Oman)

C.R. No. 3540. Telex: 3434 MB MUSCAT

Phone: 734611/2/3/4

Telegraphic Address: ETIHADBANK

### AUTHORISED CAPITAL

R.O. 2,000,000

The Bank is an Omani venture, with shareholders including distinguished personalities, prominent bankers, and businessmen from the Sultanate of Oman, Kuwait, and other Arab States.

Correspondents throughout the World

The U B O Bank invites inquiries from all interested parties on matters relating to business activities in the Sultanate of Oman



**B.K.S. SURVEYS LIMITED**

AIR AND GROUND SURVEYORS

H.O. & Laboratories,  
Ballycarr Road,  
Coleraine,  
N. Ireland.  
Tel.: Coleraine 52311/7  
Telex: 74385

P.O. Box 1149,  
Muttrah,  
Sultanate of Oman,  
Tel.: 702219  
Telex: 3198



## ...they know the way

We know the way modern business demands a direct daily link between the United Kingdom and the Gulf, with immediate onward connections throughout the area. That's why we scheduled two luxurious Tristar flights daily from London at convenient times, to link up with our comprehensive Jitra Gulf network.

We know the way regular travellers appreciate our roomy seating and unique Golden Falcon Service. With superb international catering, plus fine French wine, full length movies and audio entertainment, all with the compliments of Gulf Air. Better go Gulf Air, twice daily from London to the Gulf.

طيران الخليج **GULF AIR**  
Gulf Air is a member of 'La Confrerie de la Chaine des Rotisseurs'—one of the world's oldest and most famous gastronomic societies. **Bettergo**  
T.O. ABU DHABI AMMAN AMSTERDAM BAGHDAD BAHRAIN BANGKOK BEIRUT BOMBAY CAIRO DHAHRAN DOHA DUBAI HONG KONG JEDDAH KARACHI KUWAIT LARNACA LONDON MANILA MUSCAT PARIS RAS AL KHAIMAH SALALAH SHARJAH TEHRAN





## The Times Temporary Week



# A rolling stone can get satisfaction.



When it comes to being happy in life there's something a lot of people tend to forget: job satisfaction. If you're happy at work you're happy at home. No more moaning or sulking because you're fed up with your job or the people you work with. At Office Overload we offer temp jobs satisfaction through a unique system of our own. We interview the company and you equally thoroughly. This way we can ensure you are given only the right jobs.

What's more we give you a detailed description of what the job involves, so you can get stuck into it right away.

We offer a tremendous variety of top quality secretarial typing and clerical temporary work. In addition, if you work for us regularly we pay you for bank holidays, and you can build up holiday pay in the same way as if you are in a permanent job. Thus, you get many of the benefits of permanent employment, but with the variety and choice of the temp.

To satisfy yourself ring 01-734 0911 for West End appointments  
01-628 2691 for City appointments

Temp secretarial, typing and clerical work with

## Office overload

WE DO WHAT OTHER AGENCIES PROMISE

01-493 6010

**OH WHAT A DRAG**  
The same old day in day out after a long time...  
Albamarle  
Appointments

**TOP JOBS  
FOR TOP TEMPS**  
Exec. Secs (110/60) £3.30  
Secretaries (100/50) £3.00  
Audio Secs. (50) £3.00  
Copy Typists (50) £2.70

**Elizabeth Hunt**  
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS  
18 Grosvenor Street London W1  
Telephone 01-499 2921

**NO GIMMICKS  
NO PERKS  
JUST PLENTY  
OF WORK!**

If you are an experienced temp. you will know that the most important thing is to be kept in work through the summer. We have book-keeping, typing, and other jobs for reliable, experienced temp. operators. (Printing, accounts, etc.). Telephone Mrs. Green 01-499 4545

124 Brompton Road, S.W.3.  
RAID SERVICES  
Ems. Agt.

**SUMMER  
TEMPS**

We are looking for more temporary secretaries who enjoy working on top level assignments. To those who feel their short-term might have dropped a little, but are able to assume responsibility to compensate for this, we can also help. Our clients rate among the best in London and offer luxurious and enjoyable surroundings. We pay the highest rates.

**BEAUFORT APPOINTMENTS**  
181 New Bond St W1  
01-496 0444

**DENTAL STAFF**

The Southern Cross Agency specialises in all dental staff and has done for the past 18 years. Temporary and permanent staff urgently needed in West End and Suburbs. Ring for details.

589 9003

**PD STAFF BUREAU**

are at 17 Shaftesbury Avenue and can offer constant work for shorthand typists, copy typists, audio typists and clerical staff.

Call in or ring 437 9060

## HIGHLY PRAISED AND GREATLY VALUED

Our temporary secretaries are in great demand working at director level in London. We are happy to have a fully trained team of girls working with us, many of whom have become friends, all of whom are paid £2.50 p.h.

**Crone Corkill**  
(Recruitment Consultants)

## Temping ain't Tempting

As an Australian Company operating in London we are one of the top temporary agencies. We now intend to become one of the top permanent agencies. Forget hourly rates, paid holidays and other plastic perks. Career satisfaction with a lively team and a progressive company is the ONLY way to life!

Try the 'Downunder Wonder'.

**BLIGH**

Bligh Appointments,  
20 Conduit Street,  
London, W1  
01-493 4372

## TEMPS LOOKING FOR MORE?

Job involvement, a move away from the 'typewriter' to a 'fair wage' salary of our temp. secretaries. We are looking for experienced temp. secretaries to work in the City or West End, with a minimum of 10 years' experience. Your short-term speed may have slowed down, but you are able to assume responsibility for a team of temp. secretaries. We can help and point you in the right direction.

Write call Maggie Webb on 01-581 2377 for more information.

**ICR** (Institute of Communications Recruitment)

24 Beaumont Place, N.W.1 Tel. 01-581 2377

## TEMPORARY SENIOR SECRETARIES

We are currently looking for temporary senior secretaries to work in the City or West End, with a minimum of 10 years' experience. Your short-term speed may have slowed down, but you are able to assume responsibility for a team of temp. secretaries. We can help and point you in the right direction.

Write call Maggie Webb on 01-581 2377 for more information.

**ICR** (Institute of Communications Recruitment)

24 Beaumont Place, N.W.1 Tel. 01-581 2377

**SENIOR SECRETARIES**

Recruitment Consultants

## TEMP NOW

TV Company, Mayfair area, require P.A. to work for a Sales Rep. Long term booking. Start immediately. Telephone Tilda Smith

499 5881

ALFRED MARKS  
STAFF BUREAU

16 Lansdowne Row,  
Mayfair, W.1.

## TELEPHONISTS AND TELEX OPERATORS

Chambers Communications Ltd.  
Temp. Agt.  
69 Fleet St. E.C.4.  
353 2241

**ATTENTION**

All Legal Shorthand and Audios out of work.

We pay the same work.

TOP RATES.

Ring:

LING BUREAU NOW

242 1600

## NORMA SKEMP TEMPORARIES

... regard us as their permanent employers not just their Agency! We offer top rates, plenty of work, care and attention in return for good skills, a flexible and friendly disposition. Why not call us?

Susan Gilling  
Simples, Richardson  
01-222 8864

**NORMA SKEMP  
PERSONNEL  
SERVICES LTD.**

14 Broadview, SW1.

## Temp Assignments

For short-term, audio and copy typing always available for experienced temp. secretaries. We offer top rates, plenty of work, care and attention in return for good skills, a flexible and friendly disposition. Why not call us?

TOP RATES

Phone Susan Gilling 01-222 8864

**ALFRED MARKS  
STAFF BUREAU**

16 Lansdowne Row, SW1  
(2 mins. Harrods)

**LANGUAGE AND  
NON-LANGUAGE TEMPS**

For interesting positions both long and short term in and around London.

TOP RATES

MERROW EMPLOYMENT

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

01-508 6725-71 OFFICE

## Can you meet our standards?

As one of London's top temporary agencies the Alfred Marks Bureau have access to a wide variety of the most interesting jobs on the market. This means that we can actually pay our temp. staff more in fact our temps are some of the highest paid in the industry. It also means we can be choosy. We add our standards are high and our temporary work force is second to none, but with Summer holidays here even we need staff. Our rather select clientele are clamouring for all types of temporary staff, particularly secretarial. If you want to enjoy the flexibility of temporary work, if you think you can meet our standards, call in and discuss your requirements with us.

**dactylo** You'll feel more at home with dactylo.  
Dactylo Employment Agency, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 160







OMAN

Michael Frenchman talks with Head of State

## 'Super Q', the Sultan

During the past 10 years Sultan Qaboos, or "Super Q", as the 5,000 British expatriates call him, has dragged his country into the twentieth century without encountering many of the difficulties suffered by some of his neighbours. Until a decade ago there were many tribesmen living in the *jibal* or mountains who had never set eyes on a white man and who lived a Stone Age existence. Sultan Qaboos has achieved a remarkable degree of swift progress for his country.

But he is no dreamer and Oman is no dreamland. When the British helped to remove his aging father, Sultan Said bin Taimur, on July 23, 1970, in a bloodless coup the country was immediately plunged further into a violent war with rebel tribesmen in the south backed by the full weight of a Soviet-dominated people's democratic republic of Yemen (PDY). The old Sultan, who had kept his Sandhurst-educated son a prisoner in the south, had refused to come to terms with the twentieth century, which enabled South Yemen to make much political capital.

The war took a heavy toll of both men and money as Oman was not one of the new get-rich-quick oil states. However, with the end of the war in 1975, its diminishing oil resources are being augmented by new discoveries which will place the economy on a firmer base and enable the new five-year development plan which calls for a budget of about \$3,000m to go ahead with confidence.

Today, however, it is international politics and not so much the path towards domestic progress, now assured, that occupies the Sultan's mind. Speaking in his comfortable refurbished seaside palace in Salalah, capital of the southern province of Dofar, he discussed a wide range of topics, quietly and frankly. He speaks fluent English with ease and has a spiritual calmness that adds weight to many of his arguments.

He feels strongly that the Western nations have failed to realize the dangers of the Soviet grand design for the expansion of communism in the Middle East and Africa, and in particular the vulnerability of the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance of the Gulf.

"We have recognized the



Qaboos bin Said, Sultan of Oman: in 10 years "dragged his country into the twentieth century"

seriousness of the Soviet threat for the past five years; we warned the West what would happen in Africa. Now Afghanistan has made us all aware of the situation." He believes that the Soviet Union has a new expansionist policy and if necessary would interfere in any country outside the Warsaw Pact. He added: "The free world should really wake up to the fact and not allow the Russians to go on doing what they have been doing."

The Sultan, in common with his ministers and advisers, is preoccupied with the possibility of a full-scale attack through South Yemen. "We have fought and fought for our independence, and won; but if there were to be a massive attack supported by combined Russian, Cuban or East German assistance, the result might be different." The chief threat, he thought, was "still from the south, with the Russians taking advantage and supporting a spurious and orchestrated subversive element within our country."

The one encouraging factor in the south was reports of serious discontent among the South Yemenis. Many of them were disillusioned about the Marxist message as a result of the dire economic problems facing the country. This was why many refugees were said to be coming across the border into Oman.

The Sultan, a deeply religious man and an authority on Islam. Discussing the relative merits of Marxism and Islam, he said he would like to believe that the ideologies had nothing in common. But there was one meeting point, he said after a pause for thought: "Islam is for the people. Islam is based on collective thinking—the people must be together as in all great religions. Otherwise, there is no similarity whatsoever with communism."

He went on: "Communism will never succeed in any country which has a strong tradition of belief in a religion. It might perhaps be attractive to a few individuals in an Islamic country, but never on a large scale. No Arab, or truly Islamic people, will ever be sympathetic to Leninist or Marxist theories."

He dwelt on the subject for several more minutes, then stopped for a moment to gaze out of the open window across the Gulf of Oman to the north. Referring once again to the question of individuals who might be susceptible to the attractions of communism, particularly those in countries with large populations spread throughout the land, he said it might be possible for a few individuals to try to sow the communist seed and gain some influence over sections of the people. But, in the long term, he believes that communism would never get a real grip

on an Islamic country and certainly not in Iran. This was his only reference to that state, with which Oman had enjoyed very friendly relations under the Shah's regime.

Returning to the military threat, he said he was concerned at the bad relations between Iran and Iraq and the reported massing of Soviet troops on Iran's northern border. Logically, he considered that this could lead to renewed activity in South Yemen. If the situation were to worsen in the north and south, Oman would be caught between the Soviet pincers.

"There would then be a direct military threat to the Strait of Hormuz, but our real concern there now is the threat of terrorist activity, and in particular mines dropped into the strait in the Gulf," the Sultan said. He has been much criticised privately and to a limited extent in public, mainly overseas, for his style and method of government, which he feels outsiders do not understand.

"We are ruled by the Koran and that allows us to say exactly what we think when speaking of government. We base our system on the Islamic tradition. We will not import the form of democracy that you are familiar with. The people will be represented in government when they have learnt to understand what that really means. After all, you in Britain took hundreds of years to evolve your system."

His next remarks, which were not intended as a comment on the Westminster style of government but on many of the imitations by developing countries, were particularly outspoken as he added: "Here, we do not do anything for show in our rule. It must be genuine, it must be right, it must not be hollow. Every country must eventually form its own kind of democracy."

The Sultan, as well as being head of state, is Prime Minister and chairman of the executive authority, the Council of Ministers. He refused allegations that he was ignorant of his people's feelings and wishes. He makes regular tours of his country for several weeks at a time visiting all the towns and remote villages. These are great caravans of 100 or more vehicles. At each stop the

## 'No go' strait patrols stretched to limit

After a gruelling two-and-a-half-hour ride in a small Omani Air Force Bell helicopter we flew out over the Strait of Hormuz just north of the inhospitable sunbaked Musandram peninsula. We were looking for the super-tankers, those ocean leviathans, which carry 60 per cent of the free world's oil supplies from the Gulf ports.

Legend has it that one passes through the strait leading to the Gulf of Oman and the Indian Ocean every 10 minutes. But this, like many other things about the strait, is a myth. On that day we could not find a single tanker or for that matter any other vessel. We circled the tiny Coin Islands, three lumps of rock, south of the eastward navigation separation channel.

Just outside Omani territorial waters through which the channel now runs, we spotted a rusty, beat-blistered converted Soviet T58 class minesweeper, hull number 679. This submarine rescue and coordination vessel had been anchored in the same spot for seven weeks, so long that weed was growing on the water line. The crew inside must have been going through hell as the temperature outside was well into the hundreds and it had no air conditioning. Earlier a large Kresta II class cruiser had been on station there, one of several Soviet warships which had been at anchor since a week after the seizure of the United States hostages in Iran, the northern shore of the strait.

Some hours earlier after arriving in the helicopter at Goat Island, which is to be the new Omani naval base in the Musandram which looks like Norway without trees, we went out in a British-built high-speed 37.5 metre Brooke Marine patrol craft. The Al Mansur tossed and rolled unpleasantly in the swell as we searched for "visitors" who might try to use the inshore channel just north of the Musandram and south of the Coin Islands, which is now a no-go area for foreign vessels. About two or three ships try to take the shorter but more hazardous route when entering or leaving the Gulf to cut fuel costs.

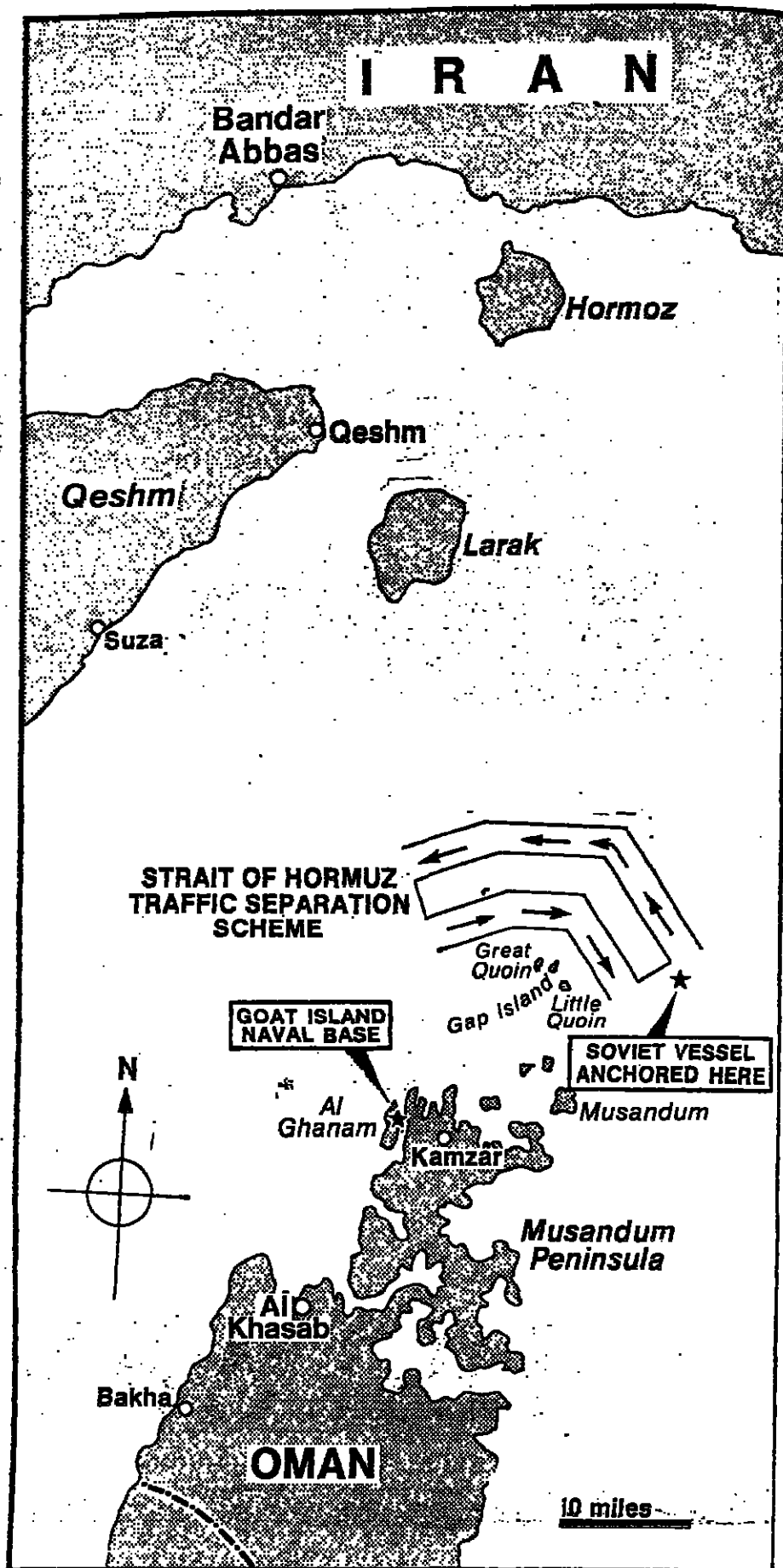
According to a log kept by the Navy for two months, on average 77 ships pass through the strait in either direction every 24 hours. But this is a little misleading as ships come in bunches of two or three

with big gaps in between, sometimes for as much as four hours or more. The strait is not like a narrow canal and the navigation channels are two and a half miles wide with a separation channel in between.

The channels are also not that shallow. The northern one used for entering the strait has a depth of at least 67 metres and the southern exit channel around the Coin Islands is at least 83 metres deep. Therefore, it would be almost impossible to talk about blocking the strait by sinking a tanker or any other large vessel. The Omani Navy is stretched to the limit in its endeavour to patrol the strait with its six high-speed patrol craft which have an operational speed of only 18 knots (higher in an emergency) and have also to patrol the total coastline of the country, about 1,250km. At Goat Island, once an old Royal Navy wartime signal station, a radar station is being built. Because of lack of resources the radar set in operation there was taken off one of the small navy boats, and is the only set carrying out complete surveillance of the strait. A "slave" radar installation is to be built on one of the Coin Islands and will be connected in due course to the Goat Island station.

Facilities on the mainland of the Musandram peninsula are also being extended and new ones built. These include a better landing strip for fixed-wing aircraft and most important a road link to the southern plains and the rest of Oman.

The Musandram is a vast mountainous region with enormous fjord-like inlets. It has a tiny scattered population of perhaps 3,000-4,000 wild tribesmen who live in caves in the mountains and eke out a living by fishing. There is not a tree or blade of grass. Cut off from the main part of Oman by one of the United Arab Emirates which sprawls across the peninsula through a gap in the mountains, the Musandram is strategically one of the most important areas in the world. Militarily it is also one of the most vulnerable, something which the Omanis have been trying to make the rest of the free world realize. It is to be hoped that the message is being understood in the light of recent events.



M.F.

## MOHSIN HAIDER DARWISH

Importers, Wholesalers, Commission Agents &amp; Manufacturers

P.O. BOX 3880, RUWI-OMAN

Tel: 703777

Cables: 'AREEJ MUSCAT'

Telex: MB 3230 LUJAINA

## DIVISION

AUTOMOTIVE  
Tel: 703777

## ELECTRICAL

Tel: 703421  
703421

## FURNISHERS &amp; OUTFITTERS

Tel: 701150

## GAS PLANT

Tel: 701733

## PLANT

Tel: 703411  
703421

## RETAIL

Tel: 703411  
703421

## STORAGE EQUIPMENT

Tel: 703411  
703421

## SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Ashok Leyland Ltd., India  
British Leyland Ltd., U.K.  
Carmichael Fire & Bulk Ltd., U.K.  
Chloride International Ltd., U.K.  
Cimac Ltd., U.K.  
Ferodo Ltd., U.K.  
F.L.M. (Panelcraft) Ltd., U.K.  
Humanistic Enterprises, Singapore  
Herbert Lomas Ltd., U.K.  
LAR Automotive Ltd., U.K.  
Michelin, France  
Fischer Groene Ltd., U.K.  
Spencer Hydraulic Platforms Ltd., U.K.

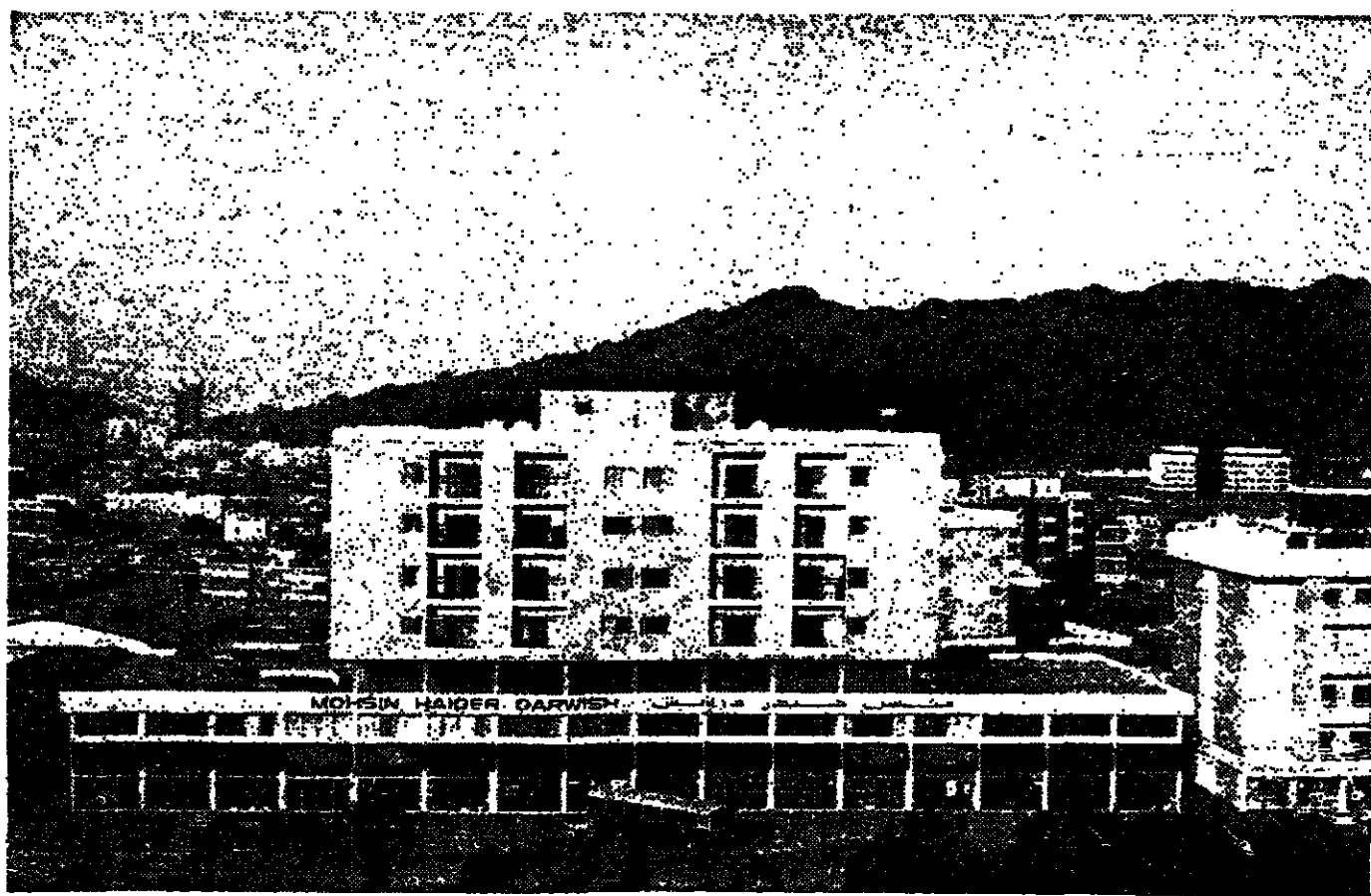
Bil Switchgear Ltd., U.K.  
Egastube Ltd., U.K.  
G & M Power Plant & Co. Ltd., U.K.  
M.C.B. Lupus Ltd., U.K.  
Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd., U.K.

Etablissements de Julienriep, France  
Deuby Tableware Ltd., U.K.  
Gordon Russell Ltd., U.K.  
Milton-Lloyd Associates Ltd., U.K.  
Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd., U.K.

British Oxygen Co. Ltd., U.K.  
Japan Engineering Consultants & Exports Inc., Japan

Areling-Barford Ltd., U.K.  
Conventy Climax Ltd., U.K.  
Condensate Pumps Ltd., U.K.  
Grodwin Barsby Ltd., U.K.  
Ingersoll-Rand S.A., USA  
Kismet Ltd., U.K.  
O & K Export, Germany  
Peabody Barnes, USA  
Ransomes & Rapier Ltd., U.K.  
Sichrome Australia  
St. Atom Trailers Ltd., U.K.  
Wizet Ltd., U.K.

Avon Inflatables Ltd., U.K.  
Armitage Shanks Sales Ltd., U.K.  
Caravan International Ltd., U.K.  
Chapre Trading, Denmark  
Foster Refrigerator (U.K.) Ltd., U.K.  
GEC (Lamps & Lighting) Ltd., U.K.  
H. D. Sheldon & Co., Inc., USA  
Hrends Trading Co. Ltd., Japan  
Onboard Marine Belgium, N.V., Belgium  
Pioneer Electronic Corporation, Japan  
Serris Domestic Appliances, U.K.  
Sunroc International, USA  
Triumph-Adler Vertriebs GmbH, W. Germany  
Terramar, W. Germany  
Link 51 Ltd., U.K.



## ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

CROWN-DARWISH  
ENG.  
(Electrical Eng. & Contracting)  
P.O. Box 3729, RUWI  
Sultanate of Oman  
Tel: 703377  
Telex: MB 3230 DARAST  
Cable: CROWDAR

DARWISH-AST  
CONSTRUCTION CO.  
P.O. Box 223, Muscat  
Sultanate of Oman  
Tel: 703377  
Telex: MB 3238 DARAST  
Cable: DARAST

ALDARWISH &  
ALMASHANI  
TRADING &  
CONTRACTING CO.  
P.O. Box 8289, Salalah  
Sultanate of Oman  
Tel: 461684  
Telex: MB 7673 MUSDAR  
Cable: MUSDAR

DARWISH-CAPPER  
NEILL INTL.  
Designers, Fabricators &  
Erectors of Process Plants  
P.O. Box 3880, Ruwi  
Sultanate of Oman  
Tel: 703777  
Telex: MB 3230 LUJAINA  
Cable: DARCAP

مكتبة من الأصل



# PROFITS are not without HONOUR save in our own COUNTRY

If the world is to have a prosperous future, what is needed? Energy for industry. Oil, coal, gas, even solar energy. Chemicals and raw materials for factories. Fertilisers and animal foodstuffs. It is the business of a British company, BP, to provide all of these.

But exploring for oil, developing fuel, coal and mineral resources, and investing in chemicals and animal feed all require vast capital expenditures. Yet this cannot take place without profits generated in previous years.

This is why BP's financial success, as highlighted in the chart below, is so important.

	1979	1978
Net Income £m	602	219
Capital Investment £m	1,731	1,292
Total Assets £m	15,156	12,998
Return on Investment %	9.7	6.5

All figures are on a current cost basis.

Sir David Steel, Chairman of BP, speaking to shareholders on 8th May, 1980, said:

'The Company's assets have doubled in the last five years.'

'Our success is helping the country, not only by our record tax payments, but also by giving jobs and opportunities, not just to ourselves, but to all who work with us.'

'Only from healthy profits can we create the vital investment for the future. With the present economic difficulties, this will be a greater challenge, but our contribution will be ever more important both nationally and internationally.'

For a full report on BP's activities send the coupon. And learn how Britain's major industrial company is meeting the challenge of change.

To: Information Department, The British Petroleum Company Limited,  
Britannic House, Moor Lane, London EC2Y 9BU.  
Please send me a copy of your 1979 Annual Report.

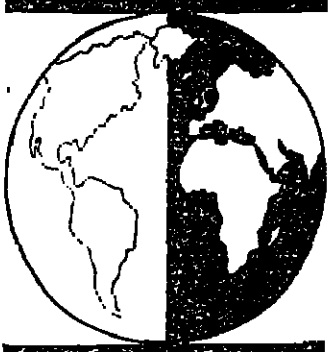
Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**BP Britain at its best.**





## Yen support measures likely to be revised

Japanese finance ministry officials have said they expect measures adopted on March 2 to support the yen will be revised or scrapped if the currency strengthens sufficiently against the dollar.

The measures helped to stem a surge in the dollar, which briefly touched 264 yen last month. It closed at 232.65 yesterday.

Mr Haruo Maekawa, governor of the Bank of Japan, said, however, that the measures will not be changed for the time being.

Extra quotas for Japanese banks to bring in Euro/yen—currency held overseas as deposits—through in-house accounts was not intended as a step towards liberalizing the banks' main quotas for conversion of dollars into yen, officials said.

### Taiwan-Canada pact

Taipei, the state-owned Taiwan power company has signed a draft agreement with Norco Resources of Canada, for a long-term coal mining joint venture in British Columbia, Canada.

### China steel plant

China has signed two contracts worth a total of about \$3,000m yen (about £167m) to buy machines and equipment for its 300,000-ton steel plant to build a steel factory at Pooshan, Shanghai.

### Manila nuclear ban

Construction of the Philippines' first nuclear power station will remain suspended, despite the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission's approval of the export of an atomic reactor to the Philippines, the National Power Corporation announced in Manila.

### Danish jobless down

Unemployment in Denmark during March totalled 174,576 or 6.6 per cent of the labour force. This compared with 6.9 per cent in February and 7.3 per cent in March last year, the government bureau of statistics announced.

### Tokyo coal imports

Japan has reached basic agreement to import 600,000 tonnes of Chinese steaming coal this financial year at prices about 25 per cent above fiscal 1979.

### Swedish reserves up

The Bank of Sweden's foreign exchange reserves rose to 15,100m crowns (about £1,589m) in April from 14,930m in March and 17,730m a year ago. At the same time Sweden's external debt rose to 26,550m crowns from 24,550m at the end of March.

UK may 'squander' its chance to expand chemicals industry

## Contract delays hinder investment

Britain's reputation for being unable to build large-scale projects to time and cost specifications is deterring companies from investing in the chemical industry, according to a highly critical report submitted to the National Economic Development Council.

The report gives a warning that unless on-site difficulties and other problems are resolved promptly Britain could squander a unique chance of industrial expansion. It adds that some opportunities have already been missed.

Its authors say that the availability of less than 24 months, especially for liquids, provides an unrepeatable opportunity for expansion of the petrochemicals sector.

"If these opportunities have not been grasped within a short period, probably of less than 24 months, there may well be accelerating decline in the relative strength of the sector."

The construction of the ethylene cracker for Esso Chemical at Mossburn in Fife, is a crucial test for the industry. The authors say: "Any relative failures associated with this project will raise very serious doubts about any further major petrochemical development in the United Kingdom."

The report was prepared by the petrochemicals sector working party, representing government, unions and management. It takes to task clients, contractors, their labour forces, and the Government.

Management and trade unions in contractor companies are urged to improve the speed and reliability of large-scale construction. Clients are asked

to abide by conditions and the spirit of a national agreement now being worked out. Government is told that an urgent inquiry into planning delays is needed.

A series of inter-linked initiatives need to be taken quickly: the role of Government in these is central in ensuring that the climate for investment in the United Kingdom, both for companies already manufacturing here and those considering coming is as favourable as possible.

The report comes at a time when chemicals investment in the United Kingdom, which totalled £1,093m in 1979, is expected to fall by 14 per cent this year. The downfall is expected to continue until at least 1982, by which time annual investment will be about 30 per cent down on the peak level of 1978.

Leading industrialists have cited shortage of cash and lack of market opportunities as reasons for the slump in investment.

However, there is no doubt that some of the horror stories coming from large sites, both in the chemicals and the engineering sectors, have made companies think twice about building in Britain.

The generating board recently lost patience and closed the Isle of Grain power station site after many months of trouble. The ICI-BP Chemicals joint ethylene cracker at Wilton, Teesside, came on stream two years later than estimated and at £200m—a cost twice the original, projected figure.

The working party, whose future was in doubt until it was revived earlier this week, says that the proposed Mossburn development has crucial strategic implica-

tions. It raises important questions about planning procedures, site construction and the use of raw materials from the North Sea.

The cost of the cracker is put at £300m, but downstream facilities may increase the ultimate on-site investment to more than £1,000m.

Apart from an improvement in on-site performance, the working party says that the Government should do its best to smooth planning and consent procedures, which represent a "substantial hurdle" facing all companies wishing to build major projects.

On the subject of feedstocks, the working party urges the Government to take an early decision to proceed with a North Sea gas-gathering system, now the subject of a study by Mobil and British Gas.

Government could also help to create a favourable climate for investment by its public statements.

The working party says it is concerned at the increase in imports, especially from the United States, where manufacturers enjoy artificially low energy costs.

Earlier this year, the working party held a day-long session to resolve its disagreements. These related in part to a proposed meeting with Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry. This was not held—but the report says that a meeting to discuss government policy is being considered.

*Petrochemicals SWP Progress Report 1980. Nedo Books, 1 Steel House, 11 Tot Hill Street, London SW1H 9LJ.*

John Huxley

## Sales drive in medical instruments

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Cambridge Instruments is launching a renewed drive on the international market for scientific, medical and industrial equipment. Six months after a complete restructuring operation, that took five years to complete with the backing of the National Enterprise Board, the company is taking over two of the medical equipment divisions of the Warner Lambert organization.

In addition it has launched a new range of electron microscopes and electron beam machines for manufacturing microprocessors that are competitive in price with main Japanese and American suppliers, and are technically in the front of the marketplace. In the third area of expansion, the development of robot control and automation equipment for industry, progress is at an earlier stage.

The managing director, Mr Clive Segal, described the transformation of Cambridge Instruments as "a conversion from being a purely engineering oriented company, to one that was a marketing and cost-conscious production organization".

The acquisition of the new medical equipment concerns provides Cambridge Instruments with established manufacturing and marketing bases in the United States and Germany, and an organization for the first time in the Middle East to channel the complete product range. The overall order book stands at a record level of £16m and the estimate for the year is £50m.

The move into the medical instruments for non-invasive diagnostic work and intensive care for heart disease and neurological conditions, could provide an important new source of income. Sales in this field are expected to more than double to about £25m a year.

## Plastics processors set target for 25pc increase in output

Plastics processors have been set four targets which could increase their output by a quarter to £4,000m a year.

A sector working party report, prepared for the National Economic Development Council, says that the industry could double exports and halve imports in some areas, raise added value by 30 per cent and increase plastics use to European Community levels by the early 1980s.

Exports in 1978, the last year for which figures are available, totalled £34m, about 65 per cent up on 1975. On the same basis imports were £369m, 72 per cent up.

Although import penetration of the British market has been rising very slowly to 10 per cent by value, United Kingdom manufacturers have also been increasing their share of the world plastic components market. In 1978 it amounted to 7.1 per cent.

Employment in the industry, which is highly diffuse, has remained stable at about 160,000.

Much of the working party's efforts in recent months have been devoted to increasing the efficiency of the industry. The most recent figures suggest that productive efficiency increased by some 30 per cent between 1975 and last year.

The working party is urging management and unions to consider new methods of production to reduce the present excessive levels of overtime being worked and achieve higher use of machines. It says that in view of excessive downtime (when machines are not being used) it is essential that maintenance is planned and regular.

Increasing the use of multi-skilled craftsmen is also being pursued, in an attempt to overcome demarcation problems.

Plastics processing to produce components for the packaging,

building, furniture, houseware, electrical and automotive industries is a youthful industry. The working party accepts that the building and general engineering, British Shipbuilders, was most interesting. However, it was not entirely convincing.

"Efforts to sell the Doxford engine," the letter agrees, "were those efforts were, for the most part, unsuccessful. It was extremely difficult for owners to place orders for the Doxford engine when it was widely rum-

oured both at home and overseas that before long the engine would cease production."

At the same time there was keen competition with the Sulzer engine. I do not wish in any way to criticize the Sulzer engine—but of course it is built under licence and for that payment is expected to be made. Mr Curran in his letter does not really say why it was decided at this time to cease production of the Doxford engine which embodied the latest developments in fuel saving—a very important matter in these days. It was good to learn from Mr

Curran "that these are on proposals". Forty years of close touch with the River Wea makes it ever more plain that the inherited skills of Sunderland could not easily be transferred to the Tyne which is very different region in regard to shipbuilding and marine engineering.

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON HOPKINS,  
Canon Emeritus of Durham Cathedral.

Canon Emeritus of Durham Cathedral, 3 Quarry Heads Lane, Durham, DH1 3DZ. May 4.

## Problems of product development

By Patricia Tisdall  
Management Correspondent

British companies have a patchy record in developing new products, according to a survey issued yesterday by the British Institute of Management (BIM). Some companies are acknowledged leaders with consistent records of innovation, but in many areas "our competitors are better at the vital aspects of development and commercialization even where our research has given us an apparent lead", the BIM says.

The survey, which covered a sample of 330 companies, found that 94 per cent had launched at least one new product in the last three years. The median for all companies is seven new products, rising to 13 in the coal, petroleum and chemical industries.

Method and organization used by companies were examined in the survey but it did not attempt to define the success of the new products developed. It was found that 20 per cent of companies allocated less than 1 per cent of total annual budget to research and development, but in the coal, petroleum and chemicals group 60 per cent spent more than 3 per cent.

It was also found that companies owned by an American parent tended to spend more than British-owned firms.

It is recognized that long term strategic planning is necessary for productive development of new products. The survey found that 90 per cent of companies have some sort of plan for new products, but 62 per cent of these have a

planning horizon of two years or less.

In its conclusions the BIM says that top management should take responsibility for support, organization and strategy in new product development. "They must also take hard decisions after thorough periodic reviews of new product projects", it adds.

Most new products appear to be derived from in-company innovations or modifications to present products. Only half the sample surveyed were working on innovations from outside the company, and very few were manufacturing under licence.

Ideas for new products were found to arise mostly from within companies with technical knowledge as the most frequent internal source.

Managing New Products is available from the British Institute of Management Foundation, Management House, Parker Street, London, price £7.50.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'Tragic gap' between invention and reward

From Sir George Pickering

Sir, The news (April 30) that Thorn-EMI has decided to withdraw from the medical scanner market focuses attention once more on the tragic gap between invention and its economic rewards in this country. This is regrettably an old story.

The Health Commission asked the Council for Scientific Policy, of which I was then a member, to look into it. They also asked Lord Rothschild who recommended a closer relationship between the universities and the research councils on the one hand and the service departments of government on the other. Unfortunately, this was not the fault.

As the present instance the fault was between scientific invention on the one hand and manufacturing industry on the other. Everybody that has examined the question has agreed that the British are as inventive as any people but that British industry habitually fails to exploit their inventions and innovations. So the profits that should come to us go elsewhere. And so we become relatively poorer. And the vicious circle of inadequate support for health and social services, education and the arts goes on.

It is difficult to think of a more outstanding and tragic example than the present case. Here was the greatest practical advance in diagnostic medicine

of this century—all doctors were agreed on that. It was a British invention developed by a world leader in its field; and yet it failed. Why?

The fact that this has happened so many times before suggests that there must be a profound and persistent fault. Long standing interest has convinced us that the fault is an attitude of mind. As a nation we are not now interested in the creation of wealth but only in its distribution and consumption. A head of an Oxford college was appalled by the rarity of good, young people wanting to take up careers in industry and commerce. For every one who did, there were more than twenty who did not and most of these were the most intelligent. Moreover the relationship between university scientific departments and industry was a distant one, unlike the situation in Switzerland, Germany and the United States.

It seems to me self evident that unless we attract a reasonable share of our best brains into the creation of wealth we must expect poverty and all that springs from it. But how unnecessary, and how much posterity should blame us, GEORGE PICKERING

(former Master of Pembroke College, Oxford),  
5 Horwile Close,  
Headington,  
Oxford OX3 7RF.

### Insurance and building societies

From the Rev John Ticehurst

Sir, Some while ago the commercial link between building societies and insurance companies was loosened, so that house-buyers might, in theory be able to insure their property with a company of their choice. In theory. When notified last week of a 17 per cent increase in premiums—not for any extra capital cover, but just to stay in the same place—I asked for permission to insure the building with the firm which cover the contents.

I may do it, if they agree first that the company is "geographically accessible" (a lovely phrase in these tiny islands which can mean anything or nothing)—but that if I do shall be "fined" an extra 0.25 per cent on the outstanding balance, for my wilfulness.

In other words I can choose between being overcharged by the present company, the commission from which the Building Society grows fat on, or pay an extra £50 a year to them for not insuring with them.

This agreement, the building society tells me, was set up with the Office of Fair Trading. Give me the Mafia any day. Yours faithfully,  
JOHN TICEHURST,  
3 Weston super Mare, Avon.

## End of the Doxford marine engine

From Canon Emeritus of Durham Cathedral

Sir, The letter which you published on May 1 from Mr L. G. C. Curran, board member, engineering, British Shipbuilders, was most interesting. However, it was not entirely convincing.

"Efforts to sell the Doxford engine," the letter agrees, "were those efforts were, for the most part, unsuccessful. It was extremely difficult for owners to place orders for the Doxford engine when it was widely rum-

oured both at home and overseas that before long the engine would cease production."

At the same time there was keen competition with the Sulzer engine. I do not wish in any way to criticize the Sulzer engine—but of course it is built under licence and for that payment is expected to be made. Mr Curran in his letter does not really say why it was decided at this time to cease production of the Doxford engine which embodied the latest developments in fuel saving—a very important matter in these days. It was good to learn from Mr

Curran "that these are on proposals". Forty years of close touch with the River Wea makes it ever more plain that the inherited skills of Sunderland could not easily be transferred to the Tyne which is very different region in regard to shipbuilding and marine engineering.

Yours faithfully,  
GORDON HOPKINS,  
Canon Emeritus of Durham Cathedral.

Canon Emeritus of Durham Cathedral, 3 Quarry Heads Lane, Durham, DH1 3DZ. May 4.

## Ownership rights to minerals

From Mr R. T. Arguile

Sir, As one who was personally involved in negotiations for open cast coal sites, I can wholeheartedly endorse the comments made by Mr Snelling, Secretary of The Mining Association of Great Britain (April 29).

When many of the larger landed estates were sold off and broken up, the mineral rights were often severed from the surface title. Many a farmer had no idea if he owned the former and found he did not. While it was possible to establish the ownership of the surface within 10 to 14 days, it often took months to trace mineral ownerships and, in one case near Alfreton, for a 100-acre piece of land having one surface owner the mineral title had become fragmented by succession of title such that 30 owners had to be dealt with who eventually received the magnificent sum of £2 each and for which the overall legal costs were £180.

The minerals concerned were brick-earths and fireclays of dubious commercial quality associated with the coal (owned by the NCB) but they were minerals that could never be commercially exploited by their owners because of their depth, commercial value, lack of

planning consent and requiring access through the surface owned by another party.

But as mineral owners they had a "right" and had to be long period of time. Prior to the passing of the Open Cast Coal Act 1958 the position was that, in the winning of open cast coal, the owner had the right to make a retrospective claim to any minerals owned and claimed to have been disturbed and damaged. Some did but could establish little claim as to value for the reasons above of access, depth, etc.

These minerals can only be reached when a more valuable mineral is to be exploited which covers getting down to them or through them. It is a little absurd that the exploitation of a mineral sometimes worth forty or more times in value should be subservient to a mineral of very little value. But when one discovers that the last known owner was killed on the Somme in 1915 and that the title to his minerals has now passed to many more descendants in 1965 it does become a little difficult to trace them. Title of the surface land rarely gives any indication as to mineral ownership and if severed, none as to mineral ownership succession.

Yours faithfully,  
R. T. Arguile,  
12 Edward Road,  
Market Harborough,  
Leicester LE16 7AD.

From Mr P. C. Ormrod  
Sir, The Country Landowners' Association represents the interests of owners of undeveloped mineral rights and it is well aware of the problems highlighted by previous correspondence. Since the future supplies of minerals from over-

seas are no longer so secure the need to explore or re-explor the mineral fields of the country is of greater importance.

The developers are first face with the problem of locating the mineral fields of the country is of greater importance. The developers are first face with the problem of locating the mineral fields of the country is of greater importance. The developers are first face with the problem of locating the mineral fields of the country is of greater importance.

Before having recourse to the Acts developers must show that they have made a real attempt to find and reach agreement with the owners. This is always the case. The use of the Acts means an expensive and time consuming submission to the High Court, a procedure which may require revision.

The winning of minerals in two stages, exploration and working. Exploration over wide areas is obviously in the national interest and if owners would oppose it. It working will be confined to small sections of the exploration area and at this stage the mineral owner, the surface owner, the neighbour, the local community, conservationists and others will all wish to consider in detail the proposal.

Some developers do not appreciate that in this heavily populated country their work cannot progress at the pace they happily experience in the wastelands of other parts of the world.

P. C. ORMROD,  
Chairman of the Country Landowners' Association,  
Minerals Working Party,  
16 Belgrave Square,  
London SW1X 8PQ.

# Bank on Grindlays

around the world

With our head office in London and 200 branches and offices in some 35 countries, Grindlays means different things to different people around the world.

Our traditional presence in the Middle East, Africa and South Asia.

Our expanding role in Asia Pacific, Europe and North America.

Our success in developing relationships in Latin America.

Our corporate and merchant banking capability in London and other key centres.



Whatever Grindlays means to you, we can provide eurodollars, bid, performance and other construction and supply bonds and guarantees, local currency finance, foreign exchange, export finance and a wide range of other banking services—internationally.

That is why we say you can bank on Grindlays around the world.

**Grindlays Bank Group**

Head Office:  
23 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3ED.

## BARION

Engineering and industrial services

### Dividend raised 41%

	1979 £'000s	1978 £'000s
Sales	51,201	43,347
Profit on trading	3,822	4,183
Interest (net)	525	246
	3,297	3,937
Associated companies	30	—
	3,327	3,937
Taxation	947	999
Profit after tax	2,380	2,938
Earnings per share	10.87p	13.42p
Dividends per share	3.60p	2.56p

In addition a 1-for-10 bonus issue is proposed.

Report and Accounts are available from:-

**Barton & Sons Ltd.**  
Neville House, 42/46 Hagley Road,  
Birmingham B16 8PA.

مَكْزَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Help from the Bank

Gilts proved remarkably resilient yesterday in the wake of the Chancellor's dampener on hopes of an early cut in MLR and the rather disturbing bank lending figures for April, though not resilient enough to attract more than a relatively modest application for the new 1992 stock.

Of course, the Bank itself was partly responsible for steady nerves with its parallel decisions to cancel next week's scheduled recall of £500m plus from the banking system in the form of special deposits and to defer yet again the unwinding of its £1,000m gilt edged sale and repurchase agreement with the clearing banks.

How long we will now have to wait for MLR to come down is a matter of conjecture. April banking figures may have been a quirk, but the authorities are probably going to want to see at least two more months' figures before they make any judgement. Although the present money market tightness need not in itself rule out a cut in rates, the authorities would probably prefer to see a "clean" situation before they make any move.

Meanwhile, Mr Nigel Lawson, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was busy in Bournemouth telling building society chiefs what a splendid job they were doing but warning them that a Tory government would not appreciate them becoming over-competitive in interest rate terms.

The penalty they might have to pay for that would be to be pulled into the central framework of monetary control. The warning was doubtless intended as one for the longer term. But with hopes of an early cut in MLR deferred and societies muttering about raising their rates, there is a short term message there as well.

### British Sugar

#### Questions for the future

Interest charges almost doubled to £6.54m, have caused a slight fall in pretax profit to £3.8m at British Sugar Corporation.

Everything would have appeared better if BSC had not honoured its promise to compensate farmers to the tune of about £5.2m in a full year for the lower revenue they would otherwise have received through the green pound.

Any fall in interest rates; a more equitable share between farmers and the company of the "B" quota levy; and greater efficiency from the £150m capital investment over the last few years would mean that BSC is competitively placed in the medium term, although this year's profits may be some £11m below last year's £40m.

The extent to which this competitiveness is realised will largely depend on the EEC's quota negotiations, which are unlikely to be decided during the current beet campaign.

The consequent uncertainty about BSC's future raises the questions of whether Berisford will increase its 10 per cent stake and whether the Government will take the chance to sell its 24 per cent holding. On an historic yield of 6.1 per cent and a p/e ratio of 3.6, though, the market rating at present would seem to make any State disposal unattractive unless, of course, it was to Berisford, though that company has denied any predatory intentions.

### LMS

#### Lord Rayne reorganizes

In an arrangement that bears many of the characteristics of his property successes of old—a close alliance with big institutional investors and the good sense to give all involved something to purr about—Lord Rayne is reversing his family and charitable trusts' interests in London Merchant Securities into a small investment trust while at the same time managing to retain a controlling stake in his master company.

Westpool, an investment trust two-thirds controlled by four institutions, will be presented with a 50.3 per cent interest in LMS in return for the issue of 67 million shares

which will leave Lord Rayne controlling 57.3 per cent of Westpool.

The shares will come from the Rayne interests and Millrayne, a private group controlled by Lord Rayne and the S. Pearson group. For Pearson the scheme allows the sale of half the shares it would have received in Westpool so raising £15m and allowing it to get out of a fairly illiquid investment.

Similarly, the arithmetic of the deal appears to leave existing Westpool shareholders well off. They are being given the option to stay with the new vehicle which though not an investment trust is promised an exciting future by Lord Rayne. Or they are being allowed to cash in their investment on the basis of the trust's 143p net asset value.

For Lord Rayne himself, the benefits are not quite so apparent. He talks soothingly of the need to broaden the institutional base of the LMS shareholdings which his heavy personal stake has prevented in the past but at the same time discounts any fund raising intentions to finance the group's burgeoning North Sea involvement. The unanswered question is *cui bono* while the terms of the proposals make little effort to arrive at a realistic underlying value for the LMS shares.

### Royal Bank of Scotland

#### The market was expecting more

Interim results from the Royal Bank of Scotland could not have been more disappointing. The market was looking for as much as £70m; in fact profits are £51.75m against £41m.

The banking company's own profits in the six months to March were up by 29 per cent to £44m which compares to a rise of 70 per cent for domestic banking profits of the English clearers. The periods are different but close enough for comparison. During the period the average base rate was up by almost four points to 16.25 per cent.

Rising costs and added pension provisions are the main explanations at Royal Bank. New pension provisions were £3m, losses on gilts amounted to £21m while profits of the finance house subsidiary were down by £11m. Moreover, wage awards in Scotland totalled 26 per cent against around 17 per cent in England. If these were added back, profits would have been within sight of the more modest City estimates.

So, although the dividend is up by a useful 40 per cent, the shares lost 5p yesterday and now stand at 81p. Here, they yield 6.6 per cent historically, probably rising to over 8 per cent this year, while the prospective p/e ratio is probably around 31. This offers no more than can be obtained from the shares of larger and more diversified clearers.

Offers for sale have rarely value nowadays. But investors should pause before applying for shares in Peerless—the Birmingham company in which Singer & Friedlander is floating a quarter of the equity.

Peerless itself is sound enough. Its traditional brass stampings business now accounts for less than 15 per cent of profits and the group has developed some exciting operations: Randall Electronics which has half the British market for central heating timers and a fast-growing plastics division.

Profits rose from £992,000 to £3.28m in the four years to March 1979 and not less than £3.8m is forecast for the year to last March. This solid record and good local reputation is being sold on a yield of 9 per cent and fully-taxed p/e ratio of 7.1 at the offer for sale price of 100p. Prospects—brass components apart—apparently remain encouraging.

The rating looks reasonable. The worry is that the motives for going public are essentially negative: Some members of the founder families not involved in the running of the business want to be able to get their money out.

The impression is that the directors, who with family will retain two-thirds of the equity, are coming to the market rather reluctantly. On past precedent, this does not bode particularly well for a public minority.

## Why 'bank liquidity' is raising hackles in the City

The Bank of England as the supervisory authority is trying to minimize the risks, but by doing so it puts in jeopardy the profitability of the banking industry

Representatives of the British Bankers' Association will meet Bank of England officials on Monday to discuss what, to outsiders, may seem an arcane issue, but is one which goes to the heart of the banking business.

On the table will be a consultative document prepared by the Bank of England on how banks should manage their cash so that they can be certain to repay deposits when they fall due.

In the elegant boardrooms of the banks and around City lunch tables a solid common front has gradually emerged against the Bank's proposals on liquidity. Loaded words, including the emotive term *disgrace*, snatching of state control, are being heard. Some bankers talk of confrontation.

What the banks resent is as much the stricter supervision of the business arising from the requirements of last year's Banking Act as what, at this stage, is only a consultative document open for discussion and certainly containing some glaring anomalies. This paper follows an earlier and less contentious one on the regulation of foreign exchanges and is part of comprehensive regulations on the structure of banking.

This is the first time that the Bank of England has intervened so vigorously in what was regarded as the preserve of management, one leading banker commented. "We went to see the Bank over the paper on foreign exchange and told them of our fear of interventionism and an official regulation. 'You are right that is what we mean.' This time the alarm bells have sounded louder and the fears have crystallized around the document on liquidity."

Bankers have described it as "mechanistic" and "over academic" and have expressed their anger in other ways. One, for example, said that the Bank was "frighteningly" wrong. They don't understand how the markets operate.

The Banking Act itself has come in for spirited attack, recently expressed most graphically by Mr Walter Salomon, chairman of Rea Brothers, one of the Accepting Houses which form the inner ring of merchant banking. The paper on liquidity has drawn most of the fire perhaps because it is most open to criticism.

The traditional way of looking at bank liquidity is to assess the level of its cash and readily salable assets as a proportion of its deposits. This definition lacks, however, the crucial element of timing. A bank may meet all the formal requirements on liquidity and yet have borrowed too short and lent too long and thus be unable to repay its borrowings. This is what happened recently to First Pennsylvania.

The sooner money is due for repayment the more liquid a bank has to be. In its document the Bank of England attempts to draw a general framework for the whole industry.

The Bank proposes two categories of liquid assets. The first, which it calls "Primary Liquid Assets", includes cash and assets which can always be turned into cash because the authorities are prepared to buy them. The second category, against them as security. These include balances with the Bank of England, call money with the discount market and Treasury Bills. It is suggested that the average level of primary liquidity should be 40 per cent

of the overall liquidity requirements.

The second category is what the Bank calls "Secondary Liquid Assets", which are made up of cash and near cash resources. These include market loans to other banks for up to one month, certain fixed interest stocks and certificates of deposit of up to three months.

The Bank further distinguishes between three types of deposits and suggests different levels of liquidity for each, according to type and date of maturity. At one end there are what the Bank calls "maturity uncertain" deposits made up of current accounts and deposit accounts repayable at short notice. For these the liquidity cover need be only 25 per cent. For non-banking deposits, of definite maturities, the proposals for liquid cover range from 5 per cent for deposits of over a year to 90 per cent for deposits of up to eight days. What have, however, raised most protest are the proposals affecting deposits from the banking system itself.

Gross market deposits from banks of up to one month are expected to have a 100 per cent liquid cover. The Bank argues that unless this was done some banks could create illusory liquidity through inter-bank transactions, a device also known as "dressing up" a balance sheet. The snag as the banks see it is that these wholesale money market deposits are the bulk of deposits for most non-clearing banks.

As far as inter-bank deposits go, criticisms centre on several issues. Commercial deposits which require lesser liquid cover are given better treatment and this could create unwieldy discrepancies in the markets. The 100 per cent liquidity requirement means that if a bank borrows £100 and lends it on for a matched period, then it would need to hold £40 in Primary Liquid Assets, which if borrowed would in turn require a 40 per cent cover. As Mr Peter Wood of Barclays Bank International points out, a bank might then have to borrow £160 to lend £100.

The question of so called roll-over loans where a period is fixed but the rate is adjusted at fixed intervals could also create tricky problems. If, for example, a bank lends £100 for two years on a three month roll-over basis, a not unusual occurrence, and funds it by taking three month deposits from the money market then it would immediately have to hold £50 in low yield liquid assets—the proposed liquid asset cover for this type of deposit—for the first two months and the full £100 for the last month. In certain circumstances the cost of borrowing could exceed the income from lending.

London-based foreign banks and branches of overseas banks supervised by the Bank of England feel particularly aggrieved because they would be badly affected in their sterling

business. Some have said that they might consider moving their business out of London—too brave words perhaps, for under the impulse of the Bank of International Settlements more uniform banking regulations are likely internationally. Significantly, Mr Peter Cook, who is in charge of supervision at the Bank of England, also chairs a supervisory committee at the Bank of International Settlements; and one reason for the present British proposals is the need to harmonize EEC regulations.

Critics scoff at the liquidity coefficients being suggested. "It is like taking an off-the-peg suit and thinking it will fit everybody," commented a City banker. The suggestion that common figures are appropriate to every bank whatever its type of business are widely rejected.

The Bank of England is in a dilemma. It is clear that the same liquidity figures cannot possibly apply to every bank. And, even within individual banks, figures need to be adjusted according to circumstances. But in its attempt to supervise the system the bank needs to find some common denominator.

The difficulty is that the aims of the banks and of the Bank of England are to some extent mutually exclusive. Banking is a risk business in most of its aspects; banks have traditionally assets and liabilities in borrowing short and lending long. The Bank, as the supervisory authority, is trying to minimize the risks, but by doing so, it puts in jeopardy the profitability of the banks. The more controls, the more difficult it is for banks to make money.

A solution will eventually be found to the problems of liquidity, but the wider implications of new regulations could lead to a long drawn out guerrilla war.

Roman Eisenstein

### Technology

## Shipping made safer—at a glance

Bill Johnstone

Political pressure is mounting throughout the world to bring the shipping industry into line with the disciplines forced on other transport industries, particularly aviation. Spillages, collisions and groundings have irritated those countries vulnerable to such accidents.

A new British design which could help to bring some semblance of order out of the present confusion in the field of marine communication and traffic control is now under test.

The system, called Seaview, is based on the Prestel videodata system adapted to provide data on a television screen for the mariner over a radio-telephone link.

The first prototype was tested last year off the coast of Dover. The Post Office, the Home Office, the Department of Trade and Industry and the numerous organizations at home and overseas involved in shipping, all to be included in the collation of the information necessary to provide the service and the basic project management.

Unlike any other form of prototype testing which could be conducted in the privacy of a laboratory testing of the Seaview (which was designed by Siemens and Computer Analysts and Programmers in cooperation with several government departments) require the cooperation of those who controlled the radio frequency

networks, issue the data to the marine industry and those who work and operate in the business.

The concept is simple. Based on the facilities of Prestel, it gives mariners immediate access to information which is easily available to anyone on shore.

The very scale of a ship today is comparable to that of a warehouse or a processing centre. No management of such on-shore premises would be limited in any of the communication or computational facilities which would assist them in control of their business.

### Satellite links

But in the age of transworld communication the ship today, apart from its radio or radio-telephone link, is incommunicado. The communication equipment aboard an aircraft is vastly superior to its equivalent at sea.

The new system will provide, via HF, VHF and satellite links, information at the touch of a button on ports of call, the procedures for entering such ports, the documentation required and information about weather and on safety matters.

It is this latter which will be a big attraction of the new design, since the time taken at present to update certain navigational information can be

measured in months. With the Seaview system hazards to navigation can be entered on to the files in a matter of seconds, to be made available to any mariner anywhere in the world.

If ships were to submit a ships navigational plan to a central authority, similar to that of a flight plan, and check in at certain times or longitude/latitude intersections then a system like Seaview would be necessary.

The system has 160 pages on file at present which will grow by a factor of 10 before the next test. That test the CAP-Siemens partnership hopes will take place later this year with a link between Dublin, Clyde-side and Mersey via HF, VHF

and satellite links. A request for government funding to continue the testing is being prepared by the partnership for presentation to the relevant government ministers before the end of this month.

### Hazardous cargo

The scale of data available instantly to the mariner, the dockers or marine service workers could have an immediate impact. Though English is the principal international communication language, virtually all files can be readily translated by the computer system into the requested language of the user. Information on hazardous

cargo with its international codes for poisonous, radio active or toxic merchandise can be easily made available, as could all information on how to handle spillages or fires. About 30,000 such dangerous commodities including explosives, inflammable substances and liquids are registered with the appropriate authority in Europe—the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organisation (IMCO). Only a computer system can easily manipulate data on such a scale. The CAP-Siemens partnership is only too aware that the Japanese have their viewdata system Captain, the Canadians theirs in Telidon and that the Americans and the French are very active. The first system established could be the world leader overnight.

## Business Diary: In vino prosperitas

Villefranche, Central France  
What the locals hereabouts, in an untypical outburst of "le Franglais Newspaper", call "le boom de Beaujolais" is a remarkable commercial achievement.

It takes something, after all, to transform a region blessed in business terms with little else but the ability to grow vines, from a desperately poor rural area into an active and prosperous exporter of wines, selling about 130 million bottles a year.

The inhabitants of Beaujolais will tell you, with a sincere tear in the eye, that the world loves its wines, because they are, and I quote from a particularly florid grower of *primus* in the south, "part of the spirit and joy of man."

Others will speak of the troubles of 1968, when the Souchon, rose and middle class French felt the ground shake under their feet. Such tremors were followed, French marketing men say, by a marked consumer move into the good things of life—expensive food



Fields near Fleurie, home of one of the Beaujolais grands crus.

want to inflame members of the National Farmers' Union of more than necessary, but it has to be pointed out that this is one part of the world where the small—as small as under 15 acres—private agricultural unit has been nurtured and encouraged until it is now more successful than ever. And all this in France where inefficient farming has become a byword.

The area south of Villefranche is where most of the Beaujolais wine with which the United Kingdom is familiar originates. The nouveau, shipped in November to be drunk young, was hardly known outside France until someone in the early seventies inaugurated the Beaujolais Race, an unlikely contest to get the first nouveau back to Britain.

Few of the participants in this noisy cavalcade are likely to be aware that 20 years ago the south of Beaujolais faced the loss of the bulk of its vine-culture.

The families of the small private holdings were leaving to find industrial jobs in the

cities and the living was proving little better than that of a peasant farmer. At this stage the French government stepped in, encouraged the creation of cooperatives and helped them



to start their own fermentation centres by making grants available.

The cash flow problems for the cooperatives were sorted out by leaving the whole of the marketing and distribution problem to the *negociants* (shippers) who pay the growers instalments on the year's crop at two monthly intervals. The *negociants* opt to wait for up to six months for a return on their investment and are rewarded by control of the product from an early stage.

An important part of such a set-up is a low prime rate—

in the case of France 13 per cent, up four per cent on a few months ago. With wine stocks increasing in value at 14 per cent annually that leaves a narrow margin of profit, but it is infinitely more preferable to the situation previously facing the area. Then, small growers expected to earn production in the south and let the land lie fallow. Today, there is not an inch of Beaujolais soil capable of growing a decent Gamay grape which is not being used for just that purpose.

Both formidable and formidable, Mlle Marguerite Chaberte is, at the age of 81, the only woman president of a wine growers' cooperative in France.

Scourge of *negociants* and the producers of lesser wines alike, she reigns over the region of Fleurie, north of Villefranche and home of one of the most expensive crus in the region.

"Je suis Madame La Presidente" is her normal opening sentence and the late De Gaulle must have been glad to have her for a record, that was in 1945.

crossed her. De Gaulle, she told me, was a coxton to Pétain when the latter was beyond understanding what the war was about.

Madame La Presidente informed me that she likes the British, which came as something of a relief, but feels that Mrs Thatcher ought to be taken down a peg or two. Such comments are not unique in France at present.



Two of her favourite Brits were the late Ernest Marples, who had some property nearby and was known locally as "Mar-pless". Another she described to me simply as "Soames".

"You know, le grand Soames", a local explained, spreading his hands over the stomach, "Zimbabwe".

It would appear that the amiability of Lord Soames has spread far beyond Salisbury and his favourite haunts in London.

Partial as she is to discussing world politicians, Mlle Chaberte prefers to argue the business case with local shippers. One such *negociant* sat patiently next to her during dinner at Fleurie and endured a battery of complaints about how the shippers were bleeding the growers dry.

David Hewson



The Royal Bank of Scotland Group Limited

## Interim Results

Six months ended 31 March 1980

	6 mths ended	6 mths ended	12 mths ended
	31.3.80	31.3.79	30.9.79
Profit before taxation	£51.8m	£41.1m	£96.6m
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders	£34.6m	£26.6m	£81.2m
Earnings per 25p ordinary share	14.8p	11.8p	27.3p
Dividend per 25p ordinary share	2.20p	1.52p	3.92p

Extract from Interim Statement by the Chairman, Sir Michael Herries

The unaudited profit before taxation for the six months ended 31 March 1980 on an historical cost basis amounted to £51.8 million compared with £41.1 million in the corresponding period last year; an increase of 26 per cent. After adjusting for the effects of inflation the profit before taxation on a current cost basis was £28.0 million and for the corresponding period last year £27.9 million.

During the six months to 31 March 1980 the Group has benefited from increased volumes and high UK interest rates—average base rate was 16.25 per cent. compared with 12.14 per cent for the same period last year, but these have been partly offset by the narrowing of margins on both domestic and international business. Operating costs have risen more sharply than the rate of inflation, in particular provisions for pensions. The increase of 13 per cent. in the share of profits from associated companies was mainly due to improved results from Lloyds and Scottish Limited and Yorkshire Bank Limited.

After charging taxation and preference dividends and taking account of extraordinary items, the profit attributable to ordinary shareholders for the half-year ended 31 March 1980 is £34.6 million on an historical cost basis and £10.9 million on a current cost basis.

The Royal Bank of Scotland Limited WILLIAMS & GILLY'S BANK LIMITED



FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Gilts hit by MLR statement

Reaction to the Chancellor's announcement of no imminent cut in MLR was fairly predictable yesterday: the market spent all day sulking.

Most sections followed the lead of gilts which retreated from the start, helped by occasional nervous selling. Again the one exception was oil, particularly the more experienced second liners, which experienced further netic trading.

But most attention was on a rather crest fallen gilt market, where dealers and investors had been looking forward to a cut in MLR this week. So the Chancellor's overnight statement that interest rates would not fall in the near future came as a shock.

Prices were marked sharply lower at the start of trading and eased even further on the appearance of the short end. Here, falls of about 1½ pence soon extended by a further 1½ pence, as investors took a further close look at their yields and decided the grass was greener elsewhere. So with an absence of foreign buying to help prop up prices, showed losses of between 1½ and 2½ pence.

In long, the damage was a little less severe, although signs of a rally midway through the session soon faded and falls of around 1½ pence were eventually registered.

Applications for the new "top" Treasury 13½ per cent 1992 were all allotted in full with dealing expected to begin today with only a small discount.

As a result, equities had another depressing time, saved only by another strong performance in oil where the speculative element attracted heavy institutional and overseas support. This was eventually reflected in the FT Index, which after falling 3.9 at 11 am, recovered slightly to close 2.7 off 436.7.

Distillers was the main feature in a dull blue chip sector with the price dipping 6p to 202½ as reports of redundancies among the work force began to filter through. The story elsewhere was slightly better, and although little selling was reported, the absence of buyers pushed prices lower. BAT fell 5p to 246p accompanied by Unilever 3p to 410p. Falls of 2p were

also noted in Rank Organisation at 196p, and Becton at 117p, but stronger performances were put up by ICI at 378p, Glaxo at 196p and Fisons at 287p—all of which were unchanged.

In oil, BP closed only 2p easier at 332p after its annual meeting as Shell rose 6p to 354p and Ultramar, with figures due today, climbed 20p to 682p.

But it was the speculative second liners which attracted most support with Tricentral 12p higher at 352p, Burmah 6p up to 211p and Clyde Petroleum 13p to 500p.

Further bid rumours attracted buyers into Lasso, which closed 40p heavier at 633p, while favourable comment presented Berkeley Exploration with 22p rise at 165p, and KCA International 5p better at 83p. Further optimism over its drilling operations in Hampshire saw Carless Capel firm another 4p at 138p as its partner in the new venture Candeca improved 5p to 157p.

The big four clearing banks were left mostly unaffected by the Chancellor's statement but drifted along with the rest of the market. Midland was the worst hit, falling 6p to 335p, as Barclays shed 2p to 426p, Nat West 3p to 325p and Lloyds held firm at 295p. While jobbers reported that the Bank of England's decision to cancel next week's recall of special

deposits did little to help, it did provide a slightly firmer zone. But even that was not enough for Royal Bank of Scotland which tumbled 5p to 80p following some disappointing interim figures.

However, high interest rates continued to upset discount houses, where prices continue to slide. Among those hardest hit by yesterday's MLR announcement were Union Discount 10p off at 415p, and Clive Discount 2p lower at 36p.

Observers believe the recent poor figures from takeover favourite Mullins-Denys have left the group exposed for a bid. Speculators were quick to react yesterday as heavy new-time buying pushed the price up another 3p to 63p ahead of the shares going ex-dividend on Monday.

Further gloom arrived with the full-year figures from Secombe Marshall & Camplin which saw the shares tumble 15p to 235p.

Properties held up fairly well to the prospect of continuing dearer money and falls were restricted to just 2p in the case of MEPC at 215p and 5p in Hammerson "A" at 87p.

A bullish annual meeting saw support for Bestobell, 5p harder at 245p, but a profits warning at Lex Services clipped 5p from the shares at 79p.

Speculative demand saw rises in Polly Peck, 8p to 37p, Pifco "A" 7p to 133p, Hall Bros 4p to 160p, Centenary, 5p to 137p and Spear & Jackson, 6p to 114p. Buying in a thin market also boosted A. Caird 10p to 148p, but profit taking left RK Taylor 11p off at 155p.

In foods, interim figures from British Sugar were judged satisfactory, and the shares held firm at 181p while Sainsbury, which reported earlier in the week, also held on to gains at 320p.

Equity turnover on May 7, was £85.141m (13,315 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were, Lasso, Burmah, Tricentral, Ultramar, P & O, BAT, GKN, Plessey, Charterhall, Becton, Cawoods, Turner & Newall, Consolidated Gold Fields, Allied Breweries and Coral Leisure.

Serck looks again to the US

By Philip Robinson

American expansion moves are expected to be announced soon by engineering group Serck, the Birmingham-based valve maker which was on the receiving end of a £35m takeover bid from United States giant Rockwell International until last month.

Its first attempt at a United States venture fell through in November 1978.

Mr John Pinckard, chief executive, just back from 10 days in America said: "I have been talking seriously to various people about joint ventures in the high technology field for certain of our products."

"We took a decision some time ago to go up market with some product lines, but I cannot tell you which they are, it would be giving too much away. We hope to make an announcement in the not-distant future."

It was Serck's plan to enter the United States market for valves which first attracted the unwanted Rockwell bid. Last month it dropped takeover plans after legal intervention by the United States Justice Department.

Mr Pinckard said at that time that there were anti-trust implications.

The shares were a shade easier yesterday at 52p, despite a 140 per cent rise in first half profits to £1.2m.

Since the last year end, Serck has re-organized or closed a number of loss makers which had been running at a combined loss of around £1m. It has also introduced a 1.7p is announced, but the group expects to at least maintain the gross total for the year at 4.85p to give a yield of 9.3 per cent.

Recovery in bearings boosts Ransome Hoffman

By Richard Allen

With a strong pick-up in its long-suffering ball-bearing business, Ransome Hoffman Pollard has managed to lift profits in the six months to April 28, above those of the whole of the previous year.

A pre-tax total of £5.9m compares with a previous first-half figure of £2.2m and a 1979 full-year total of £5.3m.

The improvement came on an overall sales rise of just 18 per cent to £59.6m. Although the fast-growing electricals division and the fasteners operations performed strongly, their performance was completely overshadowed by a rise in bearings profits from £585,000 to £3.77m.

The result was boosted by

non-recurring profits of £733,000 on special stock disposals, but RHP also achieved a substantial improvement in margins during a period when volume growth formed only a small part of a 14 per cent turnover increase to £47.4m.

Mr David Ewart, chairman, said yesterday that problems with the group's new foundry in Blackburn had been ironed out, while the group had also been helped by the withdrawal of Textron subsidiary, Fafahr, from the transmission market last year.

Although demand continued to decline for the UK automotive industry, volume was maintained at home and overseas and the group was able to force up prices in both sectors.

The aerospace and transmission activities were both particularly buoyant.

The electrical division increased profits by a third to £1.8m, helped by first-time contributions from the Huddersfield and Clifford & Small acquisitions, while fasteners continued their profits recovery with a 36 per cent profit jump to £242,000.

Mr Ewart estimates that financing the bearings recovery probably pushed up borrowing by £2m to around £21 overall, a figure which compares with shareholders' funds of almost £30m at the last balance sheet date, but liquidity remains satisfactory.

The interim dividend goes up from £2.15p to 2.86p gross.

Backers sought for N Sea venture

By Peter Wainwright

Cazenove with Lasso blazed a particularly profitable trail to the North Sea for institutions to tread, several years ago. But even now some institutions still have no interests in the North Sea, and for these late-comers Gary Sebag gave an hour-long lecture to 15 institutions yesterday.

Among them were Phoenix and Legal and General. They listened to a proposition from Mr Colin Orr-Ewing, chairman of Berkeley Exploration, whose spin-off from KCA Drilling was 40 times oversubscribed just over nine weeks ago. Mr Paul Bristol's KCA is tapping institutions through KCA Offshore Drilling.

Institutions are to get 80 per cent of this company, which will hold four offshore drilling rigs.

Mr Orr-Ewing's proposition was for the 15 to put up some where between £2m and £5m for 49 per cent of Berkeley Serenita Round Ltd, with Berkeley keeping the 51 per cent. The money would be needed once the group got acreage out of the seventh round allocation.

It may be objected that this proposition is so good that all shareholders in Berkeley Exploration should get an opportunity to subscribe, not just a privileged group. But the sums of money are large, and apart from the 51 per cent, Berkeley would get a management fee for running the show as well.

Like the Berkeley Exploration issue, the timing of this proposition is impeccable.

Briefly

Frederick Cooper (Holdings): Interim 0.5p (0.35p). Turnover for half year to January 31, £7.7m (6.34m). Profit £262,000 (£224,000) after tax. Free scrip issue one-for-three proposed.

Sandhurst Marketing: Dividend 3.34p for year to January 31 (1.01p for seven months to January 31, 1979). Turnover £5m (£2.8m). Profit £427,000 (£193,000) after tax of £22,000 (credit £3,000). Eps 12.99p (5.43p). Free scrip issue one-for-three proposed.

Maxims: Option to cancel shares in new dividend has not received tax clearance, and basis is one new share for every 82 held. Proposed free scrip issue of one-for-three is postponed until end of financial year as clarification of French legislation has not been established.

Atlas Electrical & General Trust: Gross income for year to March 31, £13,000 (12,000). Net revenue £3,88m (£2.66m) after tax. Dividend 3p (2.25p) net. It is intended to pay an interim of 1p in December to reduce disparities between payments. Nav 851p (99p).

Cluff Oil has been awarded in conjunction with Canada North West Land, Pacific Petroleum and Norcen International, an exploration permit in the Adriatic offshore Brindisi covering some 150,000 acres. Cluff Oil's interest in the permit is 27.75 per cent and it will act as operator for the permit holders.

Mountglobe Group has completed acquisition of Garrison Works, Birch Vale, near Stockport, Cheshire. This industrial property of some 131,000 sq ft is currently producing a rental income of £47,000 a year. Price £230,000 cash.

Ward White Group has acquired Langs Shoes and Langs Estates for about £170,000, of which 75 per cent was cash. Both trade as footwear retailers under the name of Langs from two shops in north-east London.

Tricoville: Record interim pretax profit 20 per cent up at £501,000 for the six months ended January 19 is reported by Tricoville, which designs, produces and markets fashion-wear. Turnover was up slightly at £4.917m (£4.840m). Mr D. A. Jacobs, chairman, said: "We are confident that the group will again show record profits for the tenth successive year."

Davenport Brewery (Holdings): Turnover for half-year to March 29 rose from £12.2m to £13.2m. Pretax profits were up from £507,000 to £586,000, after interest payable of £161,000, compared with £117,000 in 1979. Interim dividend raised from 1.25p to 1.57p gross.

British Investment Trust: Total revenue for year to March 31 up from £6.15m to £8.31m. Earnings per share up from 6.11p to 8.18p. Total dividend of 12.11p, including special dividend of 1.21p.

Canadian and Foreign Investment Trust: Gross revenue for year to March 31, £737,000 (£675,000). Eps 5.79p (5.44p). Nav after prior charges at par 147p (169.3p). Dividend 5.1p (4.2p).

S. Hoffmann and Co: Chairman advises shareholders to accept the offer from Burns Philp. Directors are considering "satisfactory" in the prevailing economic climate.

Clifford's Dairies rights issue

The resolution to increase the authorised share capital of Clifford's Dairies from £3m to £4m was passed at an extraordinary general meeting.

The chairman stated that proxies representing 1,387m ordinary shares—79.3 per cent—had been received in favour of the resolution, which was passed in a show of hands.

Provisional allotment letters are being posted in respect of the 2,431m new "A" non-voting ordinary shares, of 25p each, being issued by way of rights on a 1-for-4 basis, at 66p each, to holders of ordinary and/or "A" Non-Voting ordinary shares. Dealings in the new shares will start today.

Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15%, over £25,000 15%.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credits	17%
C. Lloyd & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15%, over £25,000 15%.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credits	17%
C. Lloyd & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15%, over £25,000 15%.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credits	17%
C. Lloyd & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat Westminster	17%
Rossminster	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

\* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15%, over £25,000 15%.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
	£m		per share	pence	date	total
Int or Fin	—	3.82(2.62)	—	2.1(-)	—	3(2.25)
Atlas Elec (F)	—	1.83(1.74)	12.7(12.7)	3.0(3.0)	10/7	—(7.0)
Bellway (I)	13.07(12.25)	3.96(3.47)	21.0(18.5)	4.5(4.0)	—	4.5(4.0)
Berrill Tin (F)	9.28(8.18)	8.31(6.155)	8.18(6.15)	4.0(3.25)	4/7	7.85(5.7)
Brit Int Tel (F)	—	0.73(0.67)	5.79(4.8)	3.35(-)	2/7	5.1*(4.2)
Cas & Foreign (F)	—	0.58(0.5)	3.43(2.96)	1.1(0.88)	2/7	—(3.55)
Davenport (I)	13.24(12.27)	0.3(0.29)	12.99(5.4)	0.5(0.33)	16/6	—
Fred K Cooper (I)	7.2(6.3)	1.18(1.02)	2.97(2.34)	0.35(0.25)	—	0.25(0.25)
Hawlin (F)	12.1(7.2)	0.61(0.13)	3.68(0.8)	0.4(0.4)	19/6	—
Rigson & Brew (I)	11.2(9.3)	0.35(0.12)	—	—(1.0)	—	—
Hawkins & Tipson (I)	10.12(8.7)	3.8(4.8)	11.89(12.19)	2.1(1.63)	4/7	2.78(2.32)
Hoveringham (F)	61.6(45.5)	0.01(0.02)	0.88(0.65)	—(1.45)	—	—
L. K. Indust (F)	4.2(4.4)	0.42(0.4)	7.68(11.41)	1.9(-)	14/7	3.3(4.7)
Moss Bros (F)	7.9(6.5)	0.13*(0.025)	9.5(1.6)	0.65(0.45)	—	—
North Midland (I)	3.4(2.28)	0.39(0.47)	2.5(1.44)	—	17/6	—
C. H. Pearce (I)	8.98(5.46)	0.67(1.1)	17.6(8.8)	4.45(2.5)	3/7	6.14(5.88)
Porter Chadburn (F)	15.16(14.5)	5.94(2.2)	11.2(4.8)	2.0(1.44)	July 14	—(4.8)
Ransome Hoff (F)	59.6(50.4)	0.42*(0.19)	12.99(5.4)	1.56(0.68)*	—	2.43(0.68*)
Sandhurst (F)	6.0(2.8)	1.2(0.5)	3.0(2.4)	1.2(2.2)	4/8	—(3.4)
Serck (I)	52.6(44.8)	0.5(0.4)	0.84(0.62)	—	—	—
Tricoville (I)	4.2(4.84)	—	—	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \* = For seven months. † = Net. ‡ = Net revenue. § = Total revenue. \*\* = Includes 0.85p special dividend. †† = Loss.

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or purchase any shares.



NICOR Inc.

(Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of the State of Illinois, United States of America)

Authorised  
40,000,000

Shares of Common Stock of U.S. \$5 par value 22,198,677

\*Including 3,989,044 shares reserved for issue

Issued and reserved for  
issue at 25th April, 1980\*

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List the above issued and reserved shares of Common Stock of NICOR Inc.

Particulars relating to NICOR Inc. are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays excepted) up to and including 22nd May, 1980 from:

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,  
30 Gresham Street,  
London EC2P 2EB

Goldman Sachs International Corp.,  
162 Queen Victoria Street,  
London EC4V 4DB

Rowe & Pitman,  
1st Floor,  
City-Gate House,  
39-45 Finsbury Square,  
London EC2A 1JA

8th May, 1980.

This advertisement complies with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange.

Federal Business Development Bank  
(An agent of Her Majesty in right of Canada)

Banque Fédérale de Développement  
(Mandataire de Sa Majesté du chef du Canada)

U.S. \$75,000,000

12½ % Notes Due May 15, 1985

The following have agreed to subscribe or procure subscribers for the Notes:

Wood Gundy Limited

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris

Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

The Notes, issued at 100 per cent, have been admitted to the Official List by the Council of The Stock Exchange subject only to the issue of the temporary Global Note.

Interest is payable annually on May 15, the first payment being made on May 15, 1981.

Particulars of Federal Business Development Bank and the Notes are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies may be obtained during usual business hours up to and including May 22, 1980 from:—

R. Nivison & Co.  
25 Austin Friars  
London EC2N 2JB

Wood Gundy Limited  
30 Finsbury Square  
London EC2A 1SB

Mr E de Rothschild resigns from Rothschild Trust

By Roman Eisenstein

Banking Correspondent

The close links between N. M. Rothschild & Sons, one of the City's leading merchant banks, and the Rothschild Investment Trust as a Rothschild offshoot years ago, RIT has been investing in special situations.

About a third of the portfolio is in stock market investments, another third in a series of companies such as Sotheby's, Royal Worcester, the Savoy Group and Godfrey Davies, and the rest is invested in financial services including Dawson Day, the finance unit trust and insurance group. As RIT expanded the stake of the bank has shrunk and it is today about 8 per cent of the trust's financial services

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Div/100	P/E
99	60	Airsprung Group	66	—	6.7	10.2
36	185	Armstrong Rhodes	31	—	3.8	12.3
275	185	Bardon Hill	275	—	18.8	5.0
100	80	County Cars Pref	80	—	15.3	19.1
101	63	Deborah Ord	93	—	5.0	5.4
114	88	Frank Horsell	114	—	7.9	6.9
159	102	Frederick Parker	101	—	12.8	12.7
70	45	Jackson Group	69	—	16.5	15.5
153	110	James Burroughs	110	—	7.2	6.6
300	242	Robert Jenkins	285	—	31.3	11.0
232	171	Torday Limited	222	—	14.3	6.4
80	70	Twinlock Ord	75	—	12.0	16.0
56	23	Twinkl Holdings	48	—	2.6	5.4
50	45	Unilock Holdings New	45	—	2.6	—
99	42	Walter Alexander	95	—	4.4	4.6
200	136	W. S. Yeates	200	—	12.1	6.1

\* Accounts prepared under provision of SSAP15

مكتبة الأصل







**Peter Waymark**

**AVAILABLE FOR CHAIRMAN** of Corporation Super luxury apartment 1507 appointed playing hostess. Substantial rental required. Owner 515 304 0711

**EAST FINCHLEY, N.Z. - LUXURY** flat near underground and West End in selective area. Double bedroom, kitchen, bathroom. Business or pleasure. £50 per week. Ring 01-23 7150.

**WATTSWAY RD. - Lovely modern** studio. 1 b. & b. for 1 person only. Views. 1200. 1000. 200 p.w. - Owner. 127 1123.

(continued on pages 17 and 25)







CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

- ANIMALS AND BIRDS 17, 20  
APPOINTMENTS VACANT 17, 20  
BUSINESS TO BUSINESS 17  
CAR BIDDERS GUIDE 20  
DOMESTIC SITUATIONS 17, 20  
ENTERTAINMENTS 17, 20  
FINANCIAL 17, 20  
FLAT SHARING 17, 20  
FOR SALE 17, 20  
HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS 17, 20  
LEGAL NOTICES 17, 20  
PROPERTY 17, 20  
PUBLIC NOTICES 17, 20  
RENTALS 17, 20  
SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS 17, 20  
SITUATIONS WANTED 17, 20  
WANTED 17, 20

Box No. 1000 should be addressed to The Times, PO Box 1000, 100 Old Bailey, London EC3A 3DP. To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel: 01-837 3311.

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY 01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS 01-789 961

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS 01-789 921

PERSONAL TRADE 01-789 931

MANCHESTER OFFICE 061-634 1234

**PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD**

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each error is carefully checked and proof read. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day, mistakes do occur and we ask you to check your ad and if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Advertisements Department 01-837 3311, ext. 7100. All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of the Times Classified Advertisements, copies of which are available on request.

**THE DEADLINE FOR COPY IS 24 HOURS**

Advertisements close at 3.00 pm on the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon on Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

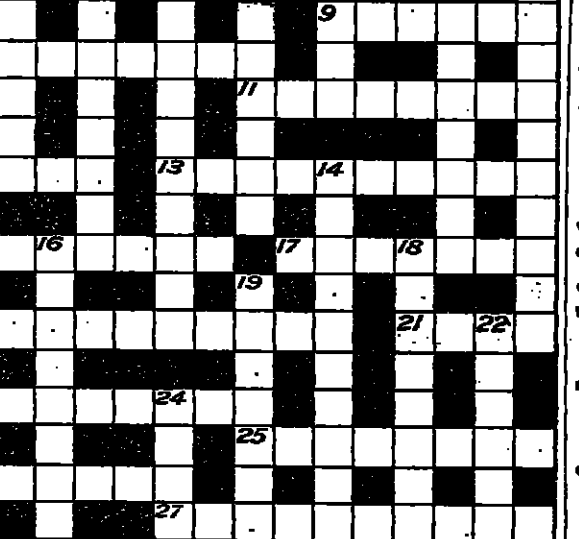
**BIRTHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,219



- ACROSS**
- 1 Old bicycle for a percussion player (10).
- 2 Look in for a clear interpretation of the advice (6).
- 3 A bit of an arch dog (8).
- 4 It constrains an article, a district attorney's job to study (8).
- 5 Jane misses top place by one (4).
- 6 One star actor in variety, notable effort (10).
- 7 Six o'clock in Wonderland (3-4).
- 8 Confirm there's to be an old-fashioned party (4, 3).
- 9 Such a side effect to make a man look sheepish? (6-4).
- 10 Correspondence with a king's son, we hear (4).
- 11 No heart for currying time, perhaps? Put some ginger in it (8).
- 12 Gold boy has it in bright prospect (10).
- DOWN**
- 1 Bird goes in for very big bird (6).
- 2 It's automatic in actor's leaving present (8).
- 3 Dick, for instance, taking the longer route to Scotland? (10).
- 4 A tanker adapting horny substance for nails (7).
- 5 Cycle for duty up a hill (4).
- 6 Curiously no care is taken with this dramatic play (8).
- 7 Plunders members of federation under a Hindu spirit (10).
- 8 Times change at one on this reckoning (10).
- 9 Intruder, very foreign, unable to answer questions? (10).
- 10 Heavenly body pointed out on the beach... (8).
- 11 ...so mirrors the sun-light (8).
- 12 Sinner, boy, Coward (7).
- 13 Dry humour? (6).
- 14 Boasting couple paid for one through the nose (4).

DEATHS

**MAXWELL**—On May 7th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Maxwell, a daughter, Jane Margaret Maxwell, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

**DEATHS**

BARRETT—On May 8th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, London, the wife of Mr. and Mrs. John Barrett, a daughter, Jane Margaret Barrett, born at 10.15 a.m. Weight 7 lbs 10 oz. Length 19 in. Head 13 in. Chest 12 in. Arm 10 in. Leg 10 in. Foot 4 in. All measurements taken at birth.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGES 26 AND 27

**ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**THE ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES**

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

THE ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**JUNE HOLIDAYS ON EDGE OF EXMOOR**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**THE OLD MILL HOTEL, BUXTON, NORFOLK**

Small historic riverside hotel overlooking the river.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**WEYMOUTH**

Charming old harbour town, house, sleeps 8. With sailing, darts, now available £100.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**ST ANDREW'S, 300 1st and 2nd floors**

Comfortable flat, sleeps 5-7. London EC2M 3JH.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**NORTHUMBERLAND COAST, N. 1st floor, sleeps 4**

Charming flat, sleeps 4. Northumberland Coast, Northumberland.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**CASTLE TO LET, CHICHESTER**

Large, comfortable, modern house, sleeps 10. Chichester, West Sussex.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

**UK HOLIDAYS**

**DOVER—On 1st June**

Visit the West Country before the high season and take advantage of lower rates and unspoiled countryside.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LOW COST TRAVEL

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

**NO FUEL SURCHARGES**

GRAND HOTEL, 1st floor, sleeps 4. Grand Hotel, London.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

DO YOU FANCY GREECE OR FRANCE THIS SUMMER?

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.

We need you 1980 summer programme has something to suit all tastes—whether you are a busy sun seeker or an active water sports enthusiast.